Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862. NUMBER 277.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rebels Evacuate Corinth.

From Pittsburg Landing to Thursday Noon.

Bombarding the Deserted Camps.

Interesting Statement of a Mississippi Refugee.

What He Says of the Rebel Situation.

The Official Dispatches from Gen. Halleck.

Corinth Occupied by Federal Troops.

They Depart Gulfward by Stealth.

The Federal General has Cotton in his Ears.

WHY CORINTH BECAME UNTENABLE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, May 30, 1862.

The steamers Rowena, Ohio Belle, and Warsaw, have just arrived from Pittsburg Landing. From accounts brought by the officers of the Warsaw, it is probable that the great battle is already begun.

The intelligence is to twelve noon yesterday (Wednesday.) For several days past unusual care has been taken to prevent ingress to the lines, and each boat, on leaving the Landing, was searched for arms and absconding soldiers, and other precautions taken, indicating that the army was on the eve of a general engagement.

Day before yesterday, early in the afternoon, firing was commenced on our right and extreme left. It was thought that Gens. Sherman and Pope were preparing to move their division still further in advance, and that they were shelling the enemy's position to cover the movement. The firing continued all the afternoon and during the night, with scarcely an interruption.

Yesterday morning the bombardment was resumed and answered by the enemy with considerable spirit and with some effect.

Our informant states that he went to the position of Wood's Illinois battery, and assisted in firing three guns himself. While doing this a shot from the rebel fortifications killed a private of this company, named Hoffman, formerly of Galena. He here left for the Landing, and when about three miles from the advance towards the river, cannonading was commenced all along the entire line, and continued without cessation until after he reached the Landing. The reverberations of artillery were heard by those on board the Warsaw for a considerable distance below Savannah. It is believed by those who have access to the sources of information that to-day the bombardment was commenced, and that a general and decisive action will be fought.

The thermometer at noon to-day indicated ninety (90) degrees in the shade.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, May 30.

A resident of Northern Mississippi reached Cairo this morning, after undergoing a series of outrages, the bare recital of which causes the blood to thrill and the cheek to mantle with shame at the necessity which compels us to recognize the perpetrators thereof as human beings. This gentleman is wealthy, and until the breaking out of the rebellion he was respected. His devotion to the National government has driven him an exile from the State of his choice, because of his Union friends, now imprisoned and compelled to languish in a captivity from which he has happily escaped.

I am constrained to forbear a narration of these indignities. He is thoroughly acquainted with the whole country, and says that the enemy's forces at Corinth have been rashly overestimated. He knows that Beauregard's army consists of 218 regiments only, averaging about 300 to each regiment. That his entire forces, including cavalry, artillery and infantry, will not exceed 75,0000 men. These are fed upon half rations, and scarcely that, of the poorest quality. A large amount of pork at Corinth had spoiled upon their hands, and the stench of the rotten, putrifying mass, the only meat they have, was perceptible for miles around Corinth. The rebel army is fearfully decimated by disease and desertion, and but few recruits are arriving.

Two trains leave Corinth daily, carrying to the towns on the line of the different railroads centering there, sick and disabled soldiers for hospital treatment. The recruits arriving under the conscription act did not make good the number lost by disease, death and desertion. The Confederate States armory at Holly Springs, Miss., was converted into a hospital and filled to overflowing. He also states that Jackson's cavalry, who for several weeks since have ravaged the country on the Obion River, were, in obedience to an order of Gen. Beauregard, transferred to Bolivar to repel an attack of the Federal cavalry to burn the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad bridge at that place. He passed them below Trenton, and estimates their number at 1,500.

With this gentleman came a citizen of Memphis, who left that odorous city on Monday last. He confirms the accounts heretofore received relative to the condition of affairs there. The military authorities are ruling the town with a rod of iron, and there is a prospect that the citizens will rebel and throw off the yoke which so sorely oppresses them, and voluntarily return to their allegiance.

Eggs are selling at seventy-five cents a dozen, butter at one dollar and twenty-five cents a pound, flour at thirty-five dollars a barrel. A felt hat is worth fifteen dollars, and a straw ten dollars. He saw a sack of salt sold for one hundred dollars Confederate currency.

The lower classes were suffering greatly.

About three o'clock this morning six transports laden with troops, passed through Cairo for the Tennessee, from what locality they were drawn has not transpired.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune]
CAIRO, May 30—4 P. M.

I have just learned officially that Corinth is evacuated. No particulars are allowed to transpire as yet, but it seems certain that our forces are in possession, and that throughout Thursday, the bombardment spoken of in my dispatch of this morning, was directed at a deserted camp.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Halleck:

HEADQUARTERS, CORINTH, TENN., May 30.

We took possession of Corinth this morning. The enemy is retreating southward.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

A telegraph dispatch has just been received at the War Department, from an unofficial source, stating that the rebels left Corinth last night, and that Gen. Nelson occupied their intrenchments at eight o'clock this morning.

THIRD DISPATCH.

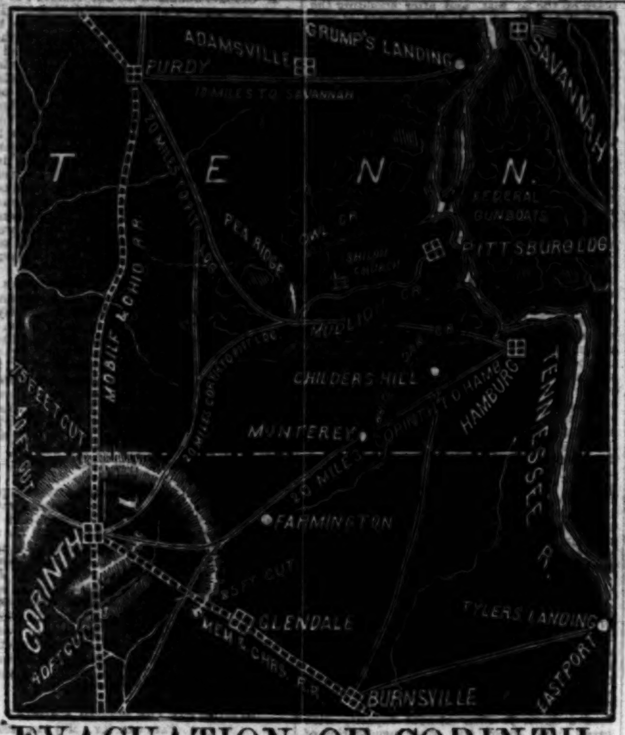
The following has just been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
CAMP ON THE CORINTH ROAD, May 28.

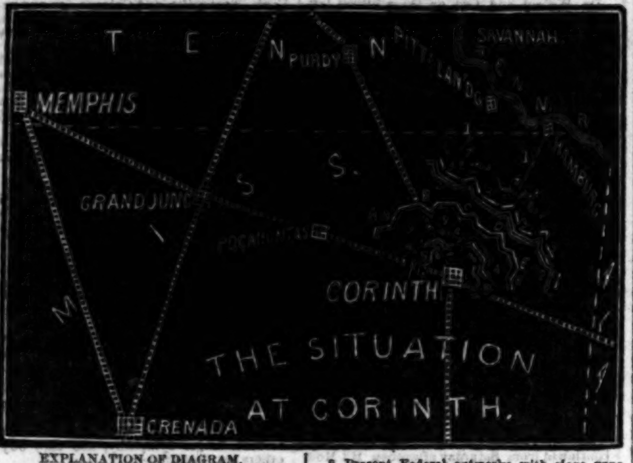
To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Three strong reconnoitering columns advanced this morning on the right centre and left to feel the enemy and unmask his batteries. The enemy hotly contested his ground at every point, but was driven back with considerable loss. The column on the left encountered the strongest opposition. Our loss is twenty-five killed and wounded. The enemy left thirty dead on the field. Our losses at other points are not yet ascertained. Some five or six officers and a number of privates were captured. The fighting will probably be resumed to-morrow at daybreak. The whole country is so thickly wooded that we are compelled to feel our way.

(Signed.) H. W. HALLECK, Major Gen.



EVACUATION OF CORINTH.



THE SITUATION AT CORINTH.

EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM.

1. Roads by which Union troops advanced from Pittsburg Landing and Hamburgh.
2. First fortifications.
3. Rifle pits in the rear of same.
4. Abattis of trees around rebel fortifications.
5. Rebel fortifications.
6. Rebel rifle pits.
7. Earthworks thrown up to cover our first advance.
8. Present Federal outworks with siege guns mounted and rifle pits in the rear.
9. Densely wooded forest—the ground occupied by the pickets of both armies.

A. Extreme right—Gen Sherman.
B. Left of the right—Gen. Hurlbut.
C. Centre—Gen. Thomas.
D. Left of centre—Gen. Buell.
E. Extreme left—Gen. Pope.

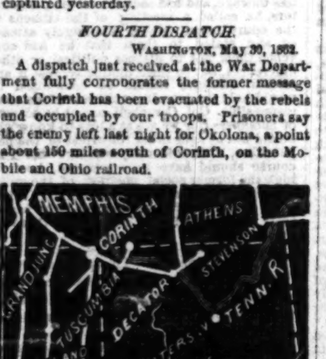
BEFORE CORINTH, May 29, Midnight.

There have been no additional movements except picket skirmishing and strengthening our position. Gen. Halleck moved his camp two miles forward to-day. Lieut. Webb, Aid to Gen. Donelson, was among the prisoners captured yesterday.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1862.

A dispatch just received at the War Department fully corroborates the former message that Corinth has been evacuated by the rebels and occupied by our troops. Prisoners say the enemy left last night for Okolona, a point about 150 miles south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.



NEAR CORINTH, May 30.—Gen. Pope's advance guard, the 39th Ohio regiment, occupied Corinth at forty minutes past six o'clock this morning, and hoisted the United States flag on the Court House. The enemy evacuated last night, retreating down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The telegraph line is occupied with military business. The particulars of the evacuation will be forwarded as soon as possible.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The *Evening Post* says: The news from Corinth is received here with much enthusiasm, and it is believed that Gen. Halleck's cautious movements through an extremely difficult country are about to be crowned with success.

It is thought that Beauregard has been obliged to retreat because of a stoppage of supplies. When Com. Farragut's fleet got up above the mouth of the Red River of Texas, the great source of Beauregard's supplies was cut off, and as our fleet advanced up the Mississippi, the region from which the rebels could draw food for their great army became less, so that the position at Corinth became gradually but surely untenable.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, May 27th.]

The forces which will move Corinthward to-day and to-morrow are the Wisconsin 12th, Colonel Bryant; Wisconsin 18th, Colonel Maloney; Kansas 1st, Colonel Deitzler; Kansas 7th, Colonel Lee; Kansas 8th, Colonel Graham; Kansas 2d Battery of six ten-pound Parrott guns, Captain Hopkins, and the Wisconsin 8th Battery (of six twelve-pound howitzers, all captured at Fort Donelson), Captain Carpenter.

This fine brigade is under command of Gen. Robert B. Mitchell.

THE ARMY BEFORE CORINTH.

Accompanying our dispatches of the evacuation of Corinth, we give diagrams showing respectively Corinth and vicinity, Corinth and the situation, and a third showing the position of Okalona, Miss., 150 miles south of Corinth, where the rebels are said to have fled. The Federal force, from before whose lines the enemy have thus stolen silently away, "like the Arabs" as they are, is as follows:

Maj. Gen. Henry Wager Halleck, Commander-in-chief.

Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, second in command.

Left Wing.—Army of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. John a Pope, commanding. 1st division, Brig. Gen. Payne; 2d division, Brig. Gen. Stanley; 3d division (reserve), Brig. Gen. Hamilton.

Centre.—Army of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell, commanding. 4th division, Brig. Gen. Nelson; 5th division, Brig. Gen. Crittenden; 6th division, Brig. Gen. A. McD. McCook; 7th division (reserve), Brig. Gen. Wood.

Right Wing.—Army of the Tennessee, Major Gen. Thomas, commanding; 8th division, Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, R. I.; 9th division, Brig. Gen. McKean; 10th division, Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies; 11th division, Brig. Gen. Hurlbut; 12th division, Major Gen. W. T. Sherman, Ohio.

Right Reserve.—Major Gen. McClernand, commanding; 13th division, Brig. Gen. J. W. Denver; 14th division, Brig. Gen. Lew Wallace.

From the Mississippi Flotilla.

Heavy Bombardment on Thursday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, ABOVE FORT PILLOW,
ON BOARD STEAMER JOHN H. DICKEY,
May 29th, 6 a. m.,
VIA CAIRO, May 30th, 1862.

Yesterday was a very active day in the flotilla. The bombardment was kept up without intermission until evening, the range being good. The ram Monarch was sent down to the point to observe the movements of the enemy, and see the effect of our shells. The rebels did not attack her. The firing from the mortar works of the rebels was irregular but the range fair, some of their shells bursting in close proximity to our tugs and gunboats. No damage was done, however.

The body of a private in the 46th Indiana regiment, Col. Fitz, by the name of Jos. Dupuy, who has been some day absent from roll call, was found floating in the river near the Arkansas shore on Tuesday. It had probably been in the water for a week or more. The manner of death, except so far as made evident from the body being found in the river is not known. It is suspected that he fell from the transport in the darkness and was drowned. He was buried in Arkansas with the usual military honors on Wednesday.

CAIRO, May 30.—Rebel mortars have again been placed in position near Fort Pillow, and are returning our fire. The ram Monarch made a reconnoissance of the rebel works yesterday morning. She ran around Craighead Point within range of their upper battery guns, and after accomplishing her mission returned without molestation. Several refugees from Memphis have arrived, but report no additional news. It is reported at headquarters that the rebel gunboat Kentucky had landed at Little Rock, Arkansas; also that a skirmish had taken place between the advance under General Curtis and the rebel pickets. A rebel lieutenant named Hale was taken prisoner. One rebel was wounded, and one Union man.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Gen. Butler Captures Mrs. Gen. Beauregard.

A MOST SIGNIFICANT LETTER.

What a Southern Man Thinks of the Situation.

SLAVERY MUST DIE---THE LAND BE REPOPULATED.

The Future of New Orleans under Freedom.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Gen. Butler, says a New Orleans letter, has taken the wife of Gen. Beauregard, who was found to be in New Orleans, under his care and protection.

The *Commercial* has the following copy of a letter from a merchant in New Orleans to a business friend in this city. The writer is a large slaveholder:

THE LETTER.
NEW ORLEANS, May 15.

Gents: We have now passed a crisis in political affairs in this city. Most of the true Unionists and patriots have been victims and suffered in business and property, and still more in feeling, under the most vindictive persecution. Our city is destitute of everything. It is useless to expect anything like a safe business or personal safety in any part of the slave States *unless the whole country is held by military occupancy and military power.* One-third of our population must be expelled from the country and their places supplied by Northern colonists. It will take years to subdue the proud despots and overthrow finally this tyranny which has always ruled absolutely wherever slavery exists. I have lived here forty years; I know almost every one and something of everything that is going on. I think there will be a fine opening for commerce here. New Orleans will inevitably be a greater centre of business in future than heretofore. My property is lying idle; I am making nothing by my business and am losing the revenue of ordinary times.

Our currency is useless for all business purposes. We hope Gen. Butler will compel our banks to resume specie payment soon, and scatter the Conferate trash to the winds.

I repeat it, there must be a strict military occupancy of this whole country for years. *The population must be changed and slavery abolished* before peace and safety can be established in any part of this country. The old pirates and buccaneers have only been driven ashore from the gulf by steam power on the sea. They have vastly multiplied in numbers, and increased in villainy by the change.

From Gen. McClellan's Command.

LIST OF CASUALITIES AT HANOVER COURT HOUSE.

Mutiny in the Rebel Lines.

3,000 Georgians Revolt and go Home.

500 REBEL PRIONERS FROM HANOVER.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The *Herald* gives an incomplete list of killed and wounded at Hanover Court House.

The 25th New York and the Ellsworth 44th lost the most. Berdan's sharpshooter, 9th Massachusetts and 2d Maine also suffered. The remaining regiments in Gen. Martindale's brigade suffered more or less, as also the batteries employed in the different organizations. Col. McQuade's Brigade suffered the least. The 25th New York regiment was the only one which had any of their men taken prisoners. They had about thirty captured.

A letter from McClellan's army says that 3,000 Georgians, whose terms of enlistment had expired in the rebel army, were told that they must continue in the service. They loaded their guns, and officers and all refused to obey the order, and no one dared attempt to make them do it. The result was that these Georgians have disbanded and gone home.

Upwards of five hundred rebel prisoners have been received at headquarters from the scene of the late brilliant victory at Hanover Court House. They left here yesterday for Fort Monroe. More are coming in.

Maryland Episcopal Convention.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—The Episcopal Convention adjourned this afternoon. No discussions was had on national affairs. The disloyal members, having a majority, vented their sentiment by excluding from the standing committees and delegations to the General Convention nearly all loyal men who were named for those positions.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND VICINITY.

OUR JAMES RIVER FLEET.

A Reconnoissance on the Appomatox.

MATTERS AT PETERSBURG, VA.

THE EXCHANGE OF COL. CORCORAN POSTPONED.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERSMEN TO BE GIVEN UP.

Blowing up of the Works at Sewall's Point.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent mentions the fact that Col. J. F. Hanson, of a rebel Kentucky regiment, who was sent by a flag of truce to be exchanged for the gallant Colonel Corcoran, has become disgusted with the rebels and the rebellion, and will take the oath of allegiance.

A Fortress Monroe letter says our fleet in James River has been increased by three gunboats, the Coeur de Leon, Stepping Stones and Island Belle. They have been up the Appomatox River to Port Walthal, which is five miles from Petersburg. There are no defenses of importance on the river as far as they went. Deserters report a strong undercurrent of Union feeling in Petersburg, and great suffering from the scarcity of food. Flour being seventeen dollars per barrel, scarce and rising. There are only three thousand troops at Petersburg.

Our forces have held communication overland with Burnside.

The New York *Times'* special from Washington says the return to Fortress Monroe of Col. Hansom, and the report that Gen. Huger declined to effect the exchange, has created considerable surprise here. Letters from Gen. Wool explain the matter by giving the reply of Gen. Huger, which is, that no more exchanges will be made till the privateersmen in our possession are delivered up. It will be remembered that the rebels held Colonels Corcoran, Wilcox and others as hostages, to be treated as the privateersmen were, but it was not supposed that they were to be exchanged for those. Nice, however, as is the requirement of the rebels, it will probably be speedily granted. The privateersmen are already at Fortress Monroe. Mr. Odell goes thither to-morrow to see that they are promptly sent to Gen. Huger, and hoping to return in a few days, bringing Cols. Corcoran and Wilcox, and Union prisoners to the number of the pirates with him.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Navy Department has received information that Acting Master A. W. Emerson, deserted from the Galena on the 15th inst.

The Minnesota started for Norfolk yesterday morning, but got aground off Sewall's Point. Several tugs endeavored all day to get her off, but were unsuccessful up to last evening.

All the rebel fortifications on Elizabeth River and the Navy Yard have been taken possession of by the navy. The former are to be destroyed. The blowing up of the works at Sewall's Point began yesterday.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

RECONNOISSANCE TOWARD CHARLESTON.

What a Prisoner says of Rebel Soldiering.

An Artillery Duel at Harper's Ferry.

JACKSON'S ARMY STILL NEAR BANKS.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The following was received last night from the *Times'* correspondent at Harper's Ferry.

In yesterday's reconnoissance at Charleston, Capt. Van Keaber, company G, 1st Maryland cavalry, who was scouting, together with eight of his men, about two miles beyond Charleston, in the woods, were captured by the rebels. A rebel soldier was brought in prisoner to day. He says he deserted. He is a native of Ireland and had lived in Cincinnati; went down to New Orleans just before the war broke out, to find work, and was pressed into the service. He complains of the treatment he received in his regiment, the 8th Louisiana. The rations were one pound of flour and a half pound of fresh beef, and he called it starving. The rebel forces at all points in this region, he guessed from what he had seen and heard, to be from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand, but evidently he was not well posted. He is detained as a prisoner.

Several secesh citizens, men and women, are at present in duress here as spies.

The advance of the rebel forces in front of our battle line here, made the experiment of firing at us for an hour and a half or so, at intervals of a few minutes, their shells falling short a quarter or a half a mile. We replied. They retired behind a hill. We continued for half an hour afterwards, having range enough to follow them. The firing caused some excitement.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—It is stated that the rebel forces under Jackson still linger near Martinsburg or Harper's Ferry.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT DEFENDED FROM CENSURE.

Nigger Hunting at the Capital.

A Legal Test of the Fugitive Slave Law

Col. Jennison Coming West Again.

CONGRESSMEN VISITING FORTRESS MONROE.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Every member of the cabinet, and it is believed every friend of the Government here, deplore the hasty censures visited upon the War Department by some of the loyal papers in the country. It has already been stated that Mr. Wilson, in the Senate, upon the highest authority, said that the disposition of our forces, which is censured, was sanctioned by the President, and it is equally true that it was approved by the whole Administration. Successes, such as the country did not anticipate, have already attended Mr. Stanton's conduct of the War Department, and efforts are being made which would seem to insure a continuance of them. Occasional failures and reverses must happen, but Mr. Stanton is not more responsible for these than he is entitled to the public gratitude for the successes of our arms.

The circuit court to-day formally refused a writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of an alleged fugitive slave.

Subscriptions of money are being pledged for the employment of counsel to test the legality of the application of the fugitive slave law to the District of Columbia, before he Supreme Court of the United States.

The claimant of the female slave recently rescued from Marshal Lamon by the military authorities, is about entering a suit against him for the recovery of the value of the woman.

Col. Jennison has gone West, it is said with the promise of a command.

A large number of members of Congress went down to Fortress Monroe this morning on an excursion.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. presented a petition of Eliza Diggs, a female slave, who is owned in the District of Columbia, but hired out in Maryland, and the owner has not placed her name among those to be emancipated under the act.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill for the better organization of the Adjutant General's Department.

Mr. TEN EYCK offered a resolution that the Secretary of War communicate to the Senate a copy of the official report of General Hooker, relating to the battle of Williamsburg.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Interior communicate to the Senate a copy of the correspondence with the War Department on the subject of the imprisonment of soldiers in the penitentiary of the District, and also a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General on the subject. He said he understood there were seventy or eighty soldiers imprisoned in the penitentiary here.

Destructive Fire at Williamsburg, New York.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Fifteen hundred barrels of oil in sheds at Williamsburg, with six schooners and the bark Silver Cloud, were burned yesterday. The most of the property belonged to Schieffelin Bros. & Co. Their loss is estimated at nearly $300,000.

Another Prize.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Another valuable prize was brought into port last night—the steamer Constitution, *alias* George Washington, captured off the North Carolina coast by the gunboat Victoria, on the 27th inst. It is believed that she has a valuable cargo.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.

An Explanation of the Reason Why it was Done.

Official Report of Com. Tatnall

Following is the report of Commodore Tatnall to the rebel Secretary of the Navy:

RICHMOND, May 14, 1862.

SIR: In detailing to you the circumstances which caused the destruction of the Confederate States steamer Virginia, and her movements a few day previous to that event, I begin with your telegraphic dispatches to me of the 4th and 5th instant, directing me to take such a position in the James River as would entirely prevent the enemy's ascending it.

Gen. Huger, commanding at Norfolk, on learning that I had received this order, called on me and declared that its execution would oblige him to abandon immediately his forts on Craney Island, at Sewall's Point, and their guns to the enemy. I informed him that, as the order was imperative, I must execute it, but stated that he should telegraph you and state the consequences. He did so, and on the 6th instant you telegraphed me to endeavor to afford protection to Norfolk as well as well as the James River, which replaced me in my original position. I then arranged with the general that he should notify me when his preparations for the evacuation of Norfolk were sufficiently advanced to enable me to act independently.

On the 7th inst., Commodore Hollins arrived at Norfolk, with orders to communicate with me and such officers as I might select in regard to the disposition to be made of the Virginia, under the present aspect of things.

We had arranged the conference for the next day, the 8th; but, on that day, before the hour appointed, the enemy attacked the Sewall's Point battery; and I left immediately with the Virginia to defend it.

We found six of the enemy's vessels, including the iron-clad steamers Monitor and Naugatuck, shelling the battery. We passed the battery, and stood directly for the enemy, for the purpose of engaging him, and I thought an action certain, particularly as the Minnesota and Vanderbilt, which were anchored below Fortress Monroe, got under way and stood up to that point apparently with the intention of joining their squadrons in the Roads. Before, however, we got within gunshot, the enemy ceased firing, and retired with all speed under the protection of the guns of the Fortress, followed by the Virginia, until the shells from the Rip Rap passed over her.

The Virginia was then placed at her moorings near Sewall's Point, and I returned to Norfolk to hold the conference referred to.

It was held on the 9th, and the officers present were Col. Anderson and Capt. ——, of the army, selected by Gen. Huger, who was too unwell to attend himself; and of the navy, myself, Commodore Hollins, and Capts. Sterrett and Lee, Commander Richard L. Jones, and Lieuts. Ap. Catesby Jones and J. Pembroke Jones.

The opinion was unanimous that the Virginia was then employed to the best advantage, and that she should continue, for the present, to protect Norfolk, and thus afford time to remove the public property.

On the next day at ten o'clock a. m., we observed from the Virginia that the flag was not flying on the Sewall's Point Battery, and that it appeared to have been abandoned. I dispatched Lieut. J. P. Jones, the Flag Lieutenant, to Craney Island, where the Confederate flag was still flying, and he there learned that a large force of the enemy had landed on Bay shore, and were marching rapidly on Norfolk; that Sewall's Point Battery was abandoned, and our troops were retreating. I then despatched the same officer to Norfolk, to confer with Gen. Huger and Capt. Lee. He found the Navy Yard in flames, and that all its officers had left by railroad. On reaching Norfolk he found that Gen. Huger and all the other officers of the army had also left—that the enemy was within half a mile of the city, and that the Mayor was treating for its surrender.

On returning to the ship he found that Craney Island and all the other batteries on the river had been abandoned.

It was now seven o'clock in the evening, and this unexpected confirmation rendered prompt measures necessary for the safety of the Virginia.

The pilots had assured me that they could take the ship, with a draft of eighteen feet, to within forty miles of Richmond.

This the the chief pilot, Mr. Parrish, and his chief assistant, Mr. Wright, had asserted again and again; and on the afternoon of the seventh, in my cabin, in the presence of Commodore Hollins and Capt. Sterrett, in reply to a question of mine, they both emphatically declared their ability to do so.

Confiding in these assurances, and, after consulting with the First and Flag Lieutenants, and learning that the officers, generally, thought it the most judicious course, I determined to lighten the ship at once, and run up the river for the protection of Richmond.

All hands having been called on deck, I stated to them the condition of things, and my hope that, by getting up the river before the enemy could be made aware of our designs, we might capture his vessels which had ascended it, and render efficient aid in the defense of Richmond; but that to effect this would require all their energy in lightening the ship. They replied with three cheers, and went to work at once. The pilots were on deck and heard this address to the crew.

Being quite unwell, I had retired to bed. Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, the first lieutenant reported to me that, after the crew had worked for five or six hours, and lifted the ship so as to render her unfit for action, the pilots declared their inability to carry eighteen feet above the Jamestown Flats, up to which point the shore on each side was occupied by the enemy.

On demanding from the chief pilot, Mr. Parrish, an explanation of this palpable deception, he replied that eighteen feet could be carried after the prevalence of easterly winds, and that the wind for the last two days had been westerly.

I had no time to lose. The ship was not in condition for battle, even with an enemy of equal force, and their force was overwhelming. I therefore determined, with the concurrence of the First and Flag-Lieutenants, to save the crew for future service by landing them at Craney Island, the only road for retreat open to us, and to destroy the ship to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. I may add that, although not formally consulted, the course was approved by every commissioned officer in the ship.

There is no dissenting opinion. The ship was accordingly put on shore as near the mainland in the vicinity of Craney Island as possible, and the crew landed. She was then fired, and after burning fore and aft for upward of an hour, blew up a little before five on the morning of the 11th.

We marched for Suffolk, twenty-two miles, and reached it in the evening, and from thence came by railroad to this city.

It will be asked what motives the pilots could have had to deceive me. The only imaginable one is that they wished to avoid going into battle.

Had the ship not have been lifted so as to render her unfit for action, a desperate contest must have ensued with a force against us too great to justify much hope of success, and as battle is not their occupation, they adopted this deceitful course to avoid it. I cannot imagine another motive, for I had seen no reason to distrust their good faith to the Confederacy.

My acknowledgments are due to the first lieutenant, A. P. Catesby Jones, for his untiring exertions, and for the aid he rendered me in all things. The details for firing for the ship and landing the crew were left to him, and everything was conducted with the most perfect order.

To the other officers of the ship, generally, I am also thankful for the great zeal they displayed throughout.

The Virginia no longer exists, but three hundred brave and skilful officers and seamen are saved to the Confederacy.

I presume that a court of iquiry will be ordered to examine into all the circumstances I have narrated, and I earnestly solicit it. Public opinion will never be put right without it.

I am, sir, with great respect, your ob't sr'vt,
JOSIAH TATNALL,
Flag-Officer commanding.
Hon. S. R. MALLORY, Sec'y of the Navy.

EXCITING SCENE.

Arrest of a Maryland Judge and Prosecuting Attorney for Treason.

[From the Baltimore American, of 28th.]

On last Friday evening Deputy Provost Marshal James L. McPhail received orders from Major General Dix, commanding this Department, to proceed to the town of Easton, Maryland, and arrest Hon. Judge Richard Carmichael, Judge of Talbot county, and Isaac Powell, Prosecuting Attorney, on a charge of treason. The Marshal left the next morning with eight officers in a steamer for Easton.

The party reached Easton on Saturday evening and engaged accommodations at the Easton Hotel. Early on Sunday morning it was rumored that the officers had come from Baltimore for the purpose of arresting Judge Carmichael, and a fellow named McNabb was actively engaged in exciting the people. Some of these called on the Marshal and stated that if any attempt was made to arrest the judge it would be resisted by at least one hundred armed men. On Monday the excitement was intense, and threats of violence were repeated. Still the officers were patient and quiet, but determined to make the arrest at all hazards. Early in the afternoon officer Horner, acting under instructions, rode to the nearest telegraph station, a distance of twenty miles, and telegraphed to Gen. Dix for one hundred men.

The General ordered 125 of the 2d Delaware regiment to go, and they were soon under way per steamer, reaching Wye Landing at noon yesterday. The Marshal met them and gave the order to assemble in the town in one hour, but the officer in command misunderstood him, and remained at the landing hour. In the meantime, the Marshal and [illegible] men went to the court house, where the [illegible] was presiding upon the bench, and as [illegible] judge the place told the judge that he must [illegible] himself under arrest and a [illegible] consider judge seemed astonished as [illegible] prisoner. The [illegible] demanded the authority for such a proceeding, and was answered, by the authority of the United States Government. The judge's reply indicated that he did not regard that authority under the circumstances of the case. Here a call was made for the sheriff of the county and the order of the court, seated near a window, adding to the excitement, but was soon silenced with the threat that if he said another word he would be knocked down.

Officer Bishop receiving an order to take the Judge in custody, took hold of him, when the Judge kicked him. Bishop then drew his revolver and struck him upon the head several times with it. Others arrested Mr. Powell and two citizens named William Nabb and Elixir Pascault. The proceeding was prompt, decisive, and done in less time than is required to write an account of it, but the courtroom presented a most singular scene, all present being greatly excited. The members of the jury who were sitting in the box asked for directions as to what they should do, but getting no answer, soon left the building. The arrests having been made, Judge Carmichael was attended by a physician of the town, who dressed his wounds. The military soon made their appearance, and the whole party, after a short delay, marched to the landing, where the steamer Balloon was in waiting, and started for the city. The boat stopped at Fort McHenry about twelve o'clock last night, and placed the prisoners in charge of Col. Wm. W. Morris, commanding the post where they now remain.

The Same Old Rumor.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The London *Army and Navy Gazette* gives currency to a report that on the 28th ult. orders were given to the Federal Chief of Ordnance to send fifty thousand stand of arms and as many old uniforms to Port Royal, S. C., for the use of the slaves. This the *Gazette* regards as scarcely credible, but has it from good authority.

Dispatches Interrupted by Storm.

[On account of the severe storm, we are unable to get any more report to-night.—OPERATOR.]

Insurance Companies.

CHICAGO, May 29, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

It is evident to all who have examined the reports of the superintendent of the State of New York, and that from the commissioners of the State of Massachusetts, that a majority of the insurance companies doing business in this city—now anxiously bidding for premiums, accepting risks at rates *that are next to nothing*—have consumed a very large portion of their paid in capitals.

Nevertheless, during the years that their losses and expenses have greatly exceeded their net earnings, they have presented to the public evidence *prima facie*, that their business has been, and continues to be, profitable. The evidence is: paying large dividends to stockholders, and returning certificates of scrip or *participation in profits* to the assured; and by so doing they have not only invited the latter to clamor for a reduction of the rates of premium, but induced capitalists to create new competitors, and sustain and enlarge companies that are worse than profitless.

As a natural consequence of such misrepresentations, the companies referred to have rushed at premiums without regard to the rates of premium, or the nature of the risks incurred. Efforts have been made to reason with them, or their agents, against the course pursued. They have been told, that policies will cease to afford security to the creditors that hold them; that the companies that use their capitals or surplus funds to pay dividends to stockholders are obtaining business—premiums—*money under false pretences*, and to regain their positions, to make their policies valuable to the holder, they must *cease* to accept risks unless they obtain adequate remuneration, but the efforts have proved fruitless.

There is but one course open to the companies that propose to do the business as it should be done. It is this; to take the statements of all those companies that have done a losing business and dissect them before the public; and thus enable the people who are holding their policies, to comprehend what kind of security they have taken.

Mr. superintendent Barnes, in his annual report for 1861, furnishes the following statistics, relating to the joint stock fire insurance companies of New York, in which he includes the the companies that are doing *inland navigation insurance*:

CREDITS.		
Gross income for the year		$8,483,580.91
Less amount to re-insure outstanding risks, or premiums not earned		2,364,939.73
Net earnings for the year		$6,118,641.18
DEBITS. *Gross Expenditures, viz.:*		
Losses paid	$3,771,309.68	
Expenses	2,417,824.75	
Dividends	2,111,788.76—$8,300,892.60	
Liabilities unpaid	601,336.42	
Balance against the year's business being loss		$2,783,517.84
	$8,902,159.02	$8,902,159.02

He also furnishes statistics relating to fire and fire-marine insurance companies of *other States*, as follows:

CREDITS.		
Gross income for the year		$6,505,669.45
Less amount to reinsure outstanding risks or premiums not earned		2,026,000.94
Net earnings		$4,479,033.51
DEBITS. *Gross Expenditures, viz.:*		
Losses	$3,894,786.51	
Expenses	1,190,105.77	
Dividends	1,138,962.00—$6,123,864.28	
Liabilities unpaid	1,829,074.91	
Balance against the year's business being loss		$3,473,900.68
	$7,952,939.19	$7,952,939.19

It will be seen that the companies present according to these figures:

	New York.	Other States.
Net earnings	$6,118,641.18	$4,479,033.51
Unpaid liabilities	601,336.42	1,829,074.91
Deficit on years business	2,783,517.84	3,473,900.68

Companies that do their business understandingly, have few or no resisted claims. Those that write all sorts of risks at all sorts of rates always keep on hand a large sum of resisted claims.

The above figures show that New York companies taken as a whole, are doing a bad business, and "other States" are doing worse. I purpose to take up each and all the compnies' statements and lay them open.

Yours, respectfully,
O. B. SANSUM.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A girl to do general Housework in a small family. Good wages given and good references required. Apply at 94 Dearborn street, North Side. my31-r806-3t

FOR SALE FOR $700—Stock of Drugs and Fixtures, and Building, (ground rent free), established four years. A good investment. Address Box 4730, Chicago Post Office. my31-r795-3t

BOARDING—Convenient to business, Post Office, &c., 104 Monroe street, one very pleasant parlor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also, day boarders are particularly wanted. References required. my31-r790-3t

BOARDING.—A large front room (furnished or unfurnished), with board in a private family, where there are no other boarders, in a pleasant location, convenient to the Post Office. Address "R. H. W." P. O. Drawer 5914. my31-r798-3t

WEST SIDE—Block three, Wright's Addition. Entire or in lots. SOUTH SIDE—Fine Lots near the Lake. NORTH SIDE—Several large Lots on Main River together. GROVE NORTH—Choice tracts or lots to suit purchasers. For sale cheap at No. 8 Portland Block. S. LYMAN, Agent. [my31-r808-3t] T. WRIGHT.

SOMETHING NEW.—Agents are making $5 to $6 per day, selling an article Wanted in Every Family. Inclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cents for sample. Address Post Office Box 3071, or call at 101 Dearborn street, Room 9. my31-r797-1w

LIGHT GUARD BAND.—This splendid Band, disbanded on Friday, 23d inst., has now re-organized as Vaas & Dean's Light Guard Band, And is composed of the following old members of the disorganized Band: Mr. A. J. Vaas, the last Leader of the Band; S. T. Dean, Caller; Ch. Bierwirth, F. W. Smith, Andrew Weisgerber, C. Beluns and J. Stamph. Ch. E. Muller and Chas. Dean, the late Snare Drummers of the old Band, with several other good musicians, have joined this organization, making it one of the most competent Bands in the West. A. J. VAAS, Leader. | S. T. DEAN, Caller. Office 47 South Clark street, room No. 9, between Lake and Randolph streets. Post Office Box 2691. my31-r805-3t

RATTAN DUSTER —AND— VENTILATORS. [my28-r734-4tnet]

THE NEW YACHT CONSTITUTION, Now lying at the head of Washington street, in the Basin, may be chartered by responsible parties for a day or evening. Address P. O. Box 3794. my31-r790-1w

FOR SALE—House and Lot No. 90 Hinsdale Street. 30 feet on Washington, corner of Margaret street. Apply to J. L. LEE, 8 Clark street.

STRAYED—From the West Division, a small brown Indian or French Pony—bob-tailed. Any person giving information of the same to J. F. Ballantyne, at the Tribune Office, will be rewarded.

OFFICE GARDEN CITY MINING COMPANY. Chicago, May 29th, 1862. At a meeting of the Directors of the Garden City Mining Company, held this day, an assessment of 50 cents per share was levied on the Capital Stock of said Company, payable on or before the [illegible] day of June, 1862, at the office of the Company, No. 4 Loomis' Building. J. B. VALENTINE, Secretary and Treasurer. my31-r793-1w

OFFICE GARDEN CITY MINING COMPANY, No. 4 Loomis' Building. The Stockholders in arrears for assessment [illegible] called August 15th last, are hereby notified [illegible] payment is immediately made [illegible] J. B. VALENTINE, Secretary and Treasurer. Chicago May 30th, 1862. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

TO TRADE OR EXCHANGE, two acres of beautiful Residence Property at Cottage Grove, on Douglas Place, fronting north, will exchange for West Side property, and assume a small encumbrance. House and Lot on Huron street, with all the modern improvements, &c.—to exchange for West Side property. House and Lot on Church street, North Side; price $400 cash. House and Lot on West Side, to exchange for hardware. Improved city property, also improved farm, with a portion to trade for groceries. Bricks for merchandise. A general assortment of property for exchange for other property, or for merchandise. GEORGE W. BYRD, No. 101 Dearborn street, corner of Washington. my31-r789-3t

ROSEHILL CEMETERY. Trains leave the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Depot for Rosehill every day as follows: Every morning (except Sunday) at 9.15 A. M., returning at 11.30 P. M. Every Wednesday afternoon at 2.30, returning at 4.30. Special trains for lot-owners and their friends every SUNDAY at 2.45 P. M., returning at 5.15 P. M. All tickets for Sunday trains MUST be procured on WEEK DAYS, at the office of the Cemetery, No. 10 Methodist Church Block. POSITIVELY NO TICKETS will be sold on Sunday, nor will any person be permitted to ENTER THE CARS without a ticket. my31-r800-1t JOHN S. NEWHOUSE, Pres't.

MUSTER ROLLS,
Muster Rolls,
Muster Rolls,
Muster Rolls,
Muster Rolls,
AT TRIBUNE OFFICE,
51 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

BARNUM'S "SELF SEWER," FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES, Saves the Eyes and Health. Post Office Box 2744. my29-r762-2tnet

BOUNTY AND PENSION BLANKS, as follows: Soldiers' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears, Widows' do. do. do. Heirs' do. do. do. Invalid Pension Claims, Captain's Certificate of Discharge, Widows' Declaration for Half-Pay, and every description of BLANKS, For sale at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street, Chicago. Price 75 cents per quire of 24. Sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of money. Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago.

$100 REWARD. STOLEN from the premises of the subscriber, three miles west of the mouth of the Kishwaukee River, in the County of Winnebago, in the State of Illinois, on Monday night, May 26th, 1862, a Span of DARK BROWN MARE MULES. One three and the other four years old. One has a scar from a kick upon the off flank. They are very closely matched, and stand fifteen hands high. When last seen they were at Twelve Mile Grove (12 miles west of Rockford), in Winnebago County, Ill., were attached to a democrat wagon; this was on Tuesday morning, the 27th of May. $100 REWARD Will be paid for the mules and thieves, or $50 for the Mules alone. JOHN T. MERRYFIELD. Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill., May 28th, 1862. my31-r791-1w

RATTAN DUSTER —AND— VENTILATORS. [my28-r734-4tnet]

GUNNY BAGS.—20 bales in store and 100 bales to arrive. Heavy New Bags. For sale by M. T. RICE, my31-r803-1w No. 3 Board of Trade Block.

SUGAR.—25 Barrels New York CRUSHED SUGAR, For sale by M. T. RICE, my31-r802-1w No. 3 Board of Trade Block.

COFFEE. 750 Bags Rio Coffee For sale by M. T. RICE, my31-r804-1w No. 3 Board of Trade Block.

RATTAN DUSTER —AND— VENTILATORS. [my28-r734-4tnet]

$8,000 WANTED.—The advertiser has secured a safe and sure investment, by which 100 per cent can readily be made, and as he cannot procure the above capital in time to close the bargain, will agree to transfer it over to any person for a reasonable commission. The above can be strictly relied on. All appertaining to Real Estate. Address P. O. Box 115, stating when and where an interview may be had. my31-r785-1w

RATTAN DUSTER —AND— VENTILATORS. [my28-r734-4tnet]

F. MUNSON, 140 Lake Street, BLANK BOOKS Of every description on hand and MADE TO ORDER, of any desired style of Ruling, Printing and Binding, Of best materials and workmanship. STATIONERY Of every variety, required in the Office or Counting Room, Together with all kinds of COMMERCIAL PRINTING, Which we execute at short notice and low prices, at STATIONER'S HALL, 140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

GREAT SACRED CONCERT —IN— Clemens' Garden, Cottage Grove. The undersigned will open their Garden in Cottage Grove on SUNDAY, June 1st, with a Grand Sacred Concert. All kinds of Refreshments on hand. Mr. WILWERTH is engaged to furnish all kinds of Confectionery, Ice Cream, &c. Horse Cars run near to the Garden. my31-r801-2t CLEMENS & SHMIDT.

BARNUM'S "SELF SEWER," FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES, Saves the Eyes and Health. Post Office Box 2744. my29-r763-2tnet

POLLARD & DOANE, Successors to Smith, Pollard & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 189 & 191 South Water street, Chicago. J. K. POLLARD. [my31-r796-3m] GEO. O. DOANE.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO, 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK. Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York or on shipment to Europe. ap25-p868-1m-net

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships, City of New York, City of Baltimore, City of Washington, City of Manchester, Etna, Edinburgh, Kangaroo, Glasgow, Vigo, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 LaSalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—The House No. 24 Lake street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, having been newly papered and cleaned up, is now ready to receive boarders. my31-r785-1w

BOARDING.—Pleasant and well furnished rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at 338 South Clark street. A few day boarders can be accommodated. my31-r807-1w

BOARDING.—Two pleasant suites of unfurnished rooms, with board, can be obtained at 31 Adams street, near State. Three or four day boarders can also be accommodated. my31-r801-1w

BOARDING.—A front parlor and bedroom, suitable for two gentlemen, at 19 Monroe street. my31-r804-1w

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife with an unfurnished suite of rooms, with first-class board, in a private family where there are but few boarders. Would prefer the West Side. Address "M." Tribune Office. my31-r802-1w

BOARDING—Several single gentlemen, a married couple, and a few day boarders can be accommodated at 43 Washington street, opposite the Court House. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at 21 Adams street. [illegible]

BOARDING—With pleasant suites of rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 8 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. A few day boarders can be accommodated. References required. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

PENSION AND BOUNTY HEADQUARTERS. COL. JAS. W. BOYDEN, Telegraph Building, Corner of Lake and Clark streets CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. COLONEL BOYDEN'S extensive arrangements offer unsurpassed facilities for obtaining PENSIONS, PAY, BOUNTY, Payment of Contractors' and Quartermasters' Claims and all demands against the Government. PENSIONS.—Procured for all persons disabled by wounds, or by disease contracted in the line of Duty, and continued, after the Pensioner's death, to his widow or minor children, or dependent mother or orphan sister. PAY AND BOUNTY.—Pay promptly collected, and one hundred dollars Bounty for the widows and heirs of all who have been killed, or have died of disease contracted in the service. APPLICATIONS. Our Blanks are according to forms approved at Washington, and we make no charge for services, unless successful. The Department attend to claims in the order they are filed. Early claims have advantages. Forward with your Surgeons' Certificates of Discharge, on the double quick, To Col. Boyden's Headquarters. To Agents, who are well recommended, we allow a liberal commission. Circulars forwarded. REFERENCES: For the protection of claimants, they are respectfully referred to the following persons, who will vouch for the integrity, reliability and responsibility of this Agency: [illegible] Dr. Fowler, Cairo. Dr. Franklin, Mound City Hospital. Col. Noble, Post Commander, Paducah. Hon. Ezra Butler, Madison, Ind. Mayor Bennison, Quincy, Ill. Rev. W. W. Patton, Chicago Sanitary Commission. Col. J. W. Foster. Secretary Seelye. Chaplain Porter, Sanitary Boat "Polar Star." A. B. Safford, Cashier of Bank, Cairo. Hon. James H. Woodworth, President Western Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Chicago. Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., Chicago. George W. Gage, Chicago. J. Y. Scammon, Cashier Mar. Loan & Trust Co., Chicago. Brigade Quartermaster Howland, in Gen. Paine's Div. Major General Buford. Brigadier General Davens. Cols. Clark and Lee. Lieut. Col. Guppy, Wisconsin Vol. Capt. Kennicott, Illinois Vol. Capt. Thompson, 15th Reg. U. S. Capt. Waterhouse, of Waterhouse's Ill. Battery. Lieuts. Chandler and Fitch. Lieut. Hart, Barrett's (late Taylor's) Battery. Capt. Edmunds, Mich. Vol. Chaplains Anderson, Ill. Vol. and Fiske, Minn. Vol. Lieuts. Gilman and Jones, Ill. Vol. Lieut. Lamson, Com Gunboat "Kittatiny" near N. O. Surgeons Woodworth, Gen. Paine's Div.; Hollister, Camp Douglas; Cheney, Rauch and White, Chicago; Dr. Rowles, Keokuk, Iowa. Chief Clerk Faxon, Navy Department. Chief Clerk R. H. Morris, U. S. House of Rep. Hon. Messrs. Arnold, Delano, Dawes and Train, Members of Congress. Address COL. J. W. BOYDEN, Pension and Bounty Headquarters, my21-r604-daw1m1stp Post Office Box 3022, Chicago, Ill

METAL WAREHOUSE. Great Reduction in Prices for Cash.
I. C. 10x14 Charcoal Tin, - - $9.25
I. X. 10x14 " " 11.25
I. C. Roofing " " 9.00
I. X. " " " 11.00
The above prices are for first quality CHARCOAL BRANDS. Second quality Charcoal Brands fifty cents (50c) per box less. TINNERS STOCK —AND— FENCE WIRE At the Lowest Market Price. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., METAL WAREHOUSE, 199 & 201 Randolph Street. [illegible]

PRICES REDUCED. WE ARE SELLING FOR CASH,
1C 10x14 Best Charcoal Tin $9.25
1X " " " 11.25
1C Roofing " " 9.00
1X " " " 11.00
EXTRA SIZES IN PROPORTION. A large and complete stock of GOODS FOR TINNERS USE, Shelf and Heavy Hardware, NAILS, GLASS FARMING TOOLS, AND FENCE WIRE, At the lowest market prices. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets. my26-1stp

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS. CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, For Steam, Gas and Water. VALVES, COCKS, GAUGES, PUMPS, WHISTLES, &C GIFFARD'S INJECTORS. Worthington's Steam Pumps. 121 LAKE STREET.

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be Can I Afford to have a PEACE-MAKER COOKING STOVE? But can I afford to do without one? THE PEACE-MAKER Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove, with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and contains in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH. THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. VAN SHAACK, 47----State Street----47 HAS THIS POPULAR STOVE. [oc24-g98-1stp]

50 Bales Soda Corks,
50 Bales Assorted Corks,
50 Barrels Whiting,
50 Barrels Marble Dust,
100 Carboys Oil Vitrol,
100 lbs. Oil Sassafras.
100 lbs. Oil Wintergreen.
50 lbs. Oil Lemon.
20 lbs. Oil Bergamot.
1,000 lbs. Tartaric Acid.
250 lbs. Citric Acid.
25 barrels Irish Moss
25 Barrels American Isinglass,
20 Cases American Isinglass.
For sale by SMITH & DWYER, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 92 and 94 Lake street, corner of Dearborn.

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.—Visitors to Europe this year can procure RETURN TICKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, By the Canadian weekly line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry. Send for particulars to JAS. WARRACK, 13 Lake street, Chicago. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents, Liverpool and New York. my31-r811-1stp

2,000 HLF. BBLS. Lake Superior White Fish, POUND FISH—late caught—late inspection—a prime article, in nice packages. For sale by RICE BROTHERS 77 EAST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS. my31-r795-2tnet

HEAVILY TIMBERED LAND near New Buffalo, Michigan, for sale. N. W. quarter and W. ½ of S. W. quarter Section 12, 240 acres, and N. W. quarter of S. E. quarter Section 12, 40 acres; all in Range 21 west, Township 7 south, Berrien County. Apply to H. SAYRE, 39 South Water street. [illegible]

BURGLARY.—The office of the undersigned was entered during the night of FRIDAY, 23d INST., their iron safe blown open, and the following, among other property, stolen therefrom, viz: 1 United States Treasury Note, No. [illegible] for $500 [illegible] The public are cautioned against negotiating the above. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., No. [illegible] New York, May 24th, 1862. [illegible]

LOST—A Gold Watch, on Thursday, the 29th, at about 4 P. M., between Rush street Bridge and the corner of Indiana and Dearborn streets, a small plain Gold Watch of Jurgensen's make with a gold chain attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the Watch and Chain at the office of the Tribune. [illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A young brown horse, three years old, a forehead and hind legs white, with long tail. [illegible] Any one who knows his whereabouts will please leave notice at [illegible] DIECK, northeast corner of Morth Wells and [illegible] streets.

MEAGHER GUARDS.—The recruiting office of this Company is at 126 South Clark street, corner of Madison. [illegible] for the three months' service. PETER CASWELL, Recruiting Officer, Meagher Guards.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

Corinth is evacuated. The rebels once more have taken to their heels *en masse* in search of the "last ditch." Gen. Halleck pressed them a little on Wednesday, just as a skillful surgeon feels of a felon or a cancer, and they disappeared at once. They had good reasons for going, although there is no question that it has been their intention to fight at Corinth. They were compelled to flee or accept the alternative of being utterly routed.

The latest advices from Farragut's Mississippi fleet were from rebel sources, but to the effect that it had reached Vicksburg, and that the surrender of the place had been demanded. In all probability, the fortifications there have either been quietly given up or else knocked to pieces by the fleet, leaving the way to Memphis, three hundred and ninety-six miles above, unobstructed. With the river and Memphis in our possession, there are no more Arkansas hams and sacks of corn for Corinth—no river navigation and short railroad transportation of supplies. We possessing Memphis, all of the rebel supplies must come from Eastern Mississippi and Alabama, or from the country along the Mobile and Ohio road.

It is easy to see that a general commanding the rebels at Corinth would be nervous with a powerful army entrenched in successive parallels in front, occupying the arc of a quadrant with heavy guns in position to open a converging fire upon the works at Corinth, with men so massed, that by a sudden, determined movement, they could sweep like an avalanche down through Farmington, crushing all opposition, and obtain possession of the Mobile and Ohio road—the main life-giving artery of the rebel army. It would be like the prick of a needle into the spine of a man—paralyzing. Why, then, attempt to hold the place? Beauregard, or whoever commands the rebels, knew very well that with the Mississippi open, Fort Pillow evacuated, as it must be in ten day's time he would have an army moving upon his rear, Steel's division, the force at Hickman, No. 10, New Madrid, the New Mexico troops, and those now hurrying to the field under the late call, could all be massed for such a purpose. It would be sheer folly for Beauregard to wait at Corinth under such circumstances, unless he was confident of being able to support his army and repluse the Federal troops, no matter where or when they advanced. He knew that that was not within the range of possibilities. He knew that the odds were against him and so, after a faint show of fight ran from the much vaunted stronghold.

He had but one direction to take—due South. He is reported to have gone to Okalona, a little town one hundred and fifty miles from Corinth, on the Nashville and Ohio road, and one hundred and seventy miles northeast of Jackson, Miss. This is not carrying out the rebel programme of marching upon Cincinnati, and the Northern States generally; but men sometimes change their minds! We shall be told by the rebel press that this is a master piece of strategy—getting us away from our gunboats—from our supplies—from the base of our operations; and that in the swamps of Mississippi we shall find our Waterloo. There, with their ally Yellow Jack, they hope to decimate us, but with proper sanitary regulations, General Halleck can spend the summer in Mississippi without fear of ravages from yellow fever.

We shall wait with interest to hear the details of the evacuation—whether it had been going on for several days, with a few men left behind to pop at our pickets and keep up appearances, while munitions and *materiel* was moved away, or whether it was a sudden movement of the whole army. We shall probably learn that the evacuation has been going on for some time, and that Beauregard has saved his stores and supplies. Ten days ago, before the correspondents were expelled, deserters and prisoners said that troops were moving southward. It was supposed that the rebels were strengthening their right wing for the purpose of making an attack upon Gen. Pope at Farmington. A body of rebel cavalry threatened Pope's wagon-teams between Hamburg and Farmington, which strengthened the supposition. It was a blind on the part of the enemy. Gen. Halleck will probably not be able to overtake the rebels, for they, having had great experience in running, will beat him out and out.

So the rebellion collapses. In a day or two we shall undoubtedly hear that Memphis is ours, and the Mississippi open to navigation.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

There is one section in the confiscation bill that must give unalloyed pleasure to all loyal men. It is the one that confiscates the property of rebels, found in the District of Columbia, or in any loyal State or Territory. The bill declares such property lawful subjects of capture wherever found, and directs the President to cause it to be seized, confiscated and sold, and the proceeds to be paid into the national treasury. There are several million dollars worth of such property within the State of Illinois, and a very considerable amount in this city, ripe for confiscation. It is astonishing that a law of this kind has not been passed long ago. More than a year since, the rebel congress passed a confiscation bill, and Jeff. Davis has since then seized and sold every dollar's worth of property belonging to Northern citizens found within the limits of Dixie. Lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, moneys and credits were confiscated, and the proceeds have been appropriated to carrying on the rebellion. Every dollar's worth of property belonging to loyalists that the most rigorous search could discover, was sequestered. Whoever living within the limits of Secessia owes any one residing in the North, is required by confederate law to pay over the amount he so owes to Jeff. Davis' treasury, and take his receipt in full payment—which the debtor is to regard as satisfying the debt. Any lawyer, banker, or agent, having funds in his hands which he has collected for a loyal creditor, is required under oath to disclose the name of the creditor and amount of money or other valuables in his hands, and pay over the same to Jeff. Davis's agents. Slaves are no more exempt from confiscation than lands, chattels, money or debts. The rebel leaders are deterred by no "constitutional" scruples; no fears of hurting the "Union as it was," no qualms of tenderness for the rights or feelings of loyal citizens. It is estimated that two hundred and fifty millions due to Northern merchants by people in the South, have been confiscated by Jeff. Davis, Floyd & Co., and this is exclusive of at least two hundred and fifty millions of dollars invested in Southern state, county and city bonds, railroad and other stocks, lands, mortgages on real estate, negroes and personal property. The whole of this five hundred millions of property belonging to Union people, has been confiscated by the rebels and turned into implements of war wherewith to destroy the Republic. The rebellion has been mainly kept in money and supported by the proceeds of confiscated property of loyal men.

And yet, in the face of these notorious facts there are people in the loyal States calling themselves Unionists who bitterly oppose confiscating the property of the rebels! They oppose even the moderate bill that has passed the House of Representatives, which confiscates only the property of those who shall *hereafter* continue in rebellion. How can such men call themselves loyal? They are *not* loyal; they are *at best quasi* secessionists, and many of them are more rotten at heart than a majority of those in arms against the Government.

SLAVERY FUNDAMENTAL.

Mr. Collier, a member of the Virginia Senate, presented a preamble and resolutions to that body, a few days ago, declaring that "Slavery is the fundamental doctrine of Southern civilization," and

> That it cannot be justly interfered with in that relation of property, by the States, neither by the people in convention assembled to alter an existing constitution, or to form one for admission into the Confederacy, nor by the representatives of the people in the State or the Confederate legislature, nor by any means or mode which the popular majority might adopt, and that the State, whilst remaining republican in the structure of its government, can lawfully get rid of that species of property, if ever, only by the free consent of the individual owners.

That is putting it pretty strong; but it only expresses the latest phase of opinion in the South in regard to the rightfulness of buying and selling men. It is noticeable that Southern writers have abandoned the use of the prefix, "African," in what they say of slavery, the doctrine first broached by the Richmond *Enquirer*, that "the condition, not the color of the enslaved, is the justification of the master," being now the accepted faith of the political philosophers, who have undertaken the regeneration and freedom of mankind, by means of the whips and manacles of a barbarous age. In a word, the slavery of white men, "who," in the language now most common in rebeldom, "cannot take "care of themselves, by reason of their "mental infirmities or physical disinclina-"tion to work," "is as clearly the right of "the superior classes as the enforcement "of any other natural law." Hence, our Northern people, who are or pretend to be restive under the disabilities which "this war for the negro" heaps upon them, have no adequate comprehension of the magnitude of the stake for which the parties contend, when they attribute to Sambo and Dinah the origin of the great tumult which fills the land. The war is a clash of principles—not one of races, nor yet one of measures arising from questions of political economy. And though in the opening of all revolutionary movements, the real object sought by the revolutionary party is usually concealed until success makes avowal safe, we can see in the direction of the currents of thought among the ablest men of the South, something far beyond "the safety of the South in the Territories," "opposition to negro equality," and the recognition of African slaves as property, under the Federal Constitution." There is beyond these things a purpose to so alter the form of Southern society, hence of Government, as to make the "subordination," (that's the term) of the laboring classes, regardless of color, the basis of both the social and political structure. In short, slavery, not alone African slavery, but slavery of all who toil in the workshop or field, is the one object aimed at. And that it is which has kindled this great flame.

We have little respect for the honesty, if he is well informed, and not much more for the ignorance, if he has had a chance to learn, of the man who could contemplate the re-organization of Southern society, upon the basis proposed, without a feeling of horror at the prospect of the near neighborhood of a power bottomed upon principles so dangerous to the freedom and happiness of our people and the perpetuity of the Republic. Such an one is already half a convert to the atheistic dogmas which underlie the secession movement, and should go over at once and arm against the equality which the North upholds and which she will never surrender. Unfortunately, men with the infidel notions that are advanced to justify the South, are not rare even in the Northwest.

THE CURRENCY OF THE WEST.

Among men whose pursuits compel them to handle large amounts of the currency now circulating in the West, there is a growing conviction that the bankers, merchants and farmers must come to some agreement as to what, of the miscellaneous assortment of bank notes, they will receive as money, and what they will reject. It is evident from the paper that is put afloat—paper coming from banks in New Jersey and Pennsylvania and many parts of New York and New England, that have had no business with, and no circulation in, this section of the country—that there is an effort, systematic certainly, but perhaps not organized, to make the West, as it has been many times heretofore, the field for the operations of all the wild-cats of the Union. Under the immunities which the suspension of specie payments gives them, and in no danger of having applied to them the touch-stone—a demand of coin for their paper promises to pay—they are using extraordinary means to fill the channels of trade hereaway with their obligations; and we are compelled to admit, though the fact is no credit to the financial sense or shrewdness of our people, that their labors are attended with no inconsiderable degree of success. We are not fully aware of the agencies that have been invoked, nor of the hocus-pocus by which packages of printed paper, issued, nobody knows by whom, and worth, nobody knows what, are daily palmed off, to the value of tens of thousands of dollars, upon the unsuspecting people. Perhaps it does not matter what the *modus operandi* is; the effect of this reckless confidence of our people, on the one hand, and of the infinite assurance of the rag-men, on the other, is that with which we have to deal. It requires no prophet to say that *that* will be disastrous; because common sense and long experience ought to, as they do, teach everybody that in times like these, where so many dangers threaten the soundness and ability of all financial institutions, only those that do business recklessly, or that never intend to fulfil their obligations, will be in a hurry to spread more sail than they can safely carry—to ransack the country for new channels in which their notes may be induced to flow. We argue hence, that the anxiety of an Eastern bank to obtain a Western circulation, is *prima facie*, if not conclusive, evidence of one of two things—either that the bank is controlled by men who have not the ability to manage its affairs, and is sure to break; or it is engineered by base men who do not intend that its promises shall ever be made good. This is a severe judgment, but it is warranted by the facts, and in the end it will be fully verified.

The situation is difficult and we know not what line of policy to recommend. Unquestionably the true course for both banks and people in Illinois would be to refuse everything but Treasury Notes and the notes of the Illinois banks yet existing and doing business under the amended law. But, if that is not practicable—if Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa cannot be excluded—notes all good at home and worthy of credit *there*—let us at least have some agreement that will drive back to the East the millions of dollars of paper that the adventurers and so called financiers are forcing upon the people of the West. Who will say how that shall be done? We await an answer.

A CHOICE OF DILEMMAS.

Jackson, Gaines, Taylor and Jessup, in the second war with Britain, and in the Indian wars, employed slaves in almost every capacity. Their owners were loyal men. Some of these slaves were lost; some were set free; but Congress declared them men, and refused to compensate their owners. It is a rule in international law, that in a land-war, movable property, after it has been in possession of the captors for twenty-four hours becomes absolutely theirs; and that the intervention of peace cures all defects in the title. The pro-slavery man may take his choice of dilemmas. If slaves are to be considered as property, all those belonging to rebels are ours by right of conquest, not to be restored, but to be enfranchised forever. But if they are to be considered as men, we may use all of them, at our own discretion, no matter whether their owners be loyal or disloyal; and the fact of their employment in the service of their country in a time of war, will constitute an absolute title to freedom.

General Sigel at Pittsburgh.

General Sigel passed through Pittsburgh on Monday afternoon last. An immense crowd greeted him at the depot, as indeed was the case at every station between here and Pittsburgh. General Sigel made a short speech at Pittsburgh. He said it would be "better to lose one hundred thousand lives *than not to have the question between liberty and slavery settled*. Let us have no peace until this wicked rebellion is put down and the *black tyrant killed*. [Three cheers with unction.] The government must develop its energies and put forth its strength. Traitors must not be dealt with leniently, but *must be made to feel and fear the Union* as they have been in Baltimore. ["That's the talk."] This is the only safe course of action. It will restore confidence—it will cause amity; *Union men will rejoice, and rebels will be silenced*. War is a horrible thing, but it is necessary at times to put down tyranny and protect liberty. Such a war is this, and I fight in it with a good heart." [Great cheering.]

Emancipation.

All the slaves in the Dutch West India colonies will be set free on the 1st day of July, 1863, under the following conditions: The compensation of three hundred guilders is to be paid to the owner of each slave—whether man, woman or child—and the slaves are to remain under apprenticeship for a term of three years, during which time they are to be paid wages to secure the government. The Dutch government will grant two millions of guilders per annum for emigration.

Bushwhackers Sentenced.

The *Missouri Statesman*, published at Columbia, Boone county, Mo., gives the names of a few desperadoes who have received the consideration of the Federal authorities. They number seven, and all have been condemned to be shot or hung. Gen. Halleck has approved the sentence.

A Movement in the Right Direction.

The leading citizens of Randolph county, Mo., have issued the following call to be held at Huntsville, on Monday next:

> The undersigned, citizens of Randolph county, Missouri, without any reference whatever to any former political opinions that may have controlled our actions, being now well satisfied that the destiny of Missouri is now irrevocably fixed as a member of the old Union, and that it is desirable for her future prosperity, and to the end that civil strife may not further desolate her borders and impoverish her people, that this truth should be impressed upon the minds of the people, we therefore announce it as our determination (and we invite the co-operation of all who desire peace, law and order) to use all our influence to maintain her in the position we have indicated she occupies, and is destined to occupy—and in harmony with these declarations, we mutually pledge ourselves to oppose all schemes and combinations that may be endeavoring to overthrow the Government of the United States, or the Provisional Government of this State.

The Hannibal *Journal* states that like meetings will be called in other parts of the State.

IMMENSE ORDNANCE.—Preparations are actually being made at Pittsburgh to cast twenty-inch guns on the Rodman plan, and there is every reason to believe the work will be successfully accomplished. The enormous ordnance which is about being turned out at Pittsburgh can be handled with ease and accuracy by aid of machinery. The great guns will be mounted on wrought iron carriages, and the ingenuity of our mechanics will enable the gunners to load them as easily as if they were sixty-four pounders. We presume it will require some months to demonstrate the fact, that it is practicable, by reason of American inventions, to mount thousand-pounder guns in invulnerable ships. But it can be done and is to be done. Three Monitors with two turrets each are now under way. It is understood that in each of the turrets is to be mounted a fifteen-inch Rodman gun or five hundred pounder. One of the guns is already nearly finished at the Fort Pitt works. Some weeks will be required to finish the preparations for casting twenty-inch guns.

☞ The Provincial Parliament of Canada have declared by a majority vote, which defeated the ministry, and induced their resignation, that there is no requirement for an organized militia, nor for training, arms or armories for a militia, and the majority have given great offense to all those who have sympathized with the South in its rebellion against our Government, and who have practiced their neutrality by aiding and comforting the Southern rebels.

☞ There are about ten thousand contrabands, including all classes, on the Islands of St. Helena, Port Royal, Ladies, Dawfuskie, Hilton Head and a few others, and they have planted about three thousand acres of corn, potatoes and vegetables. The race who have taken care of the whole South in all its actual industry can "take care of themselves" if the opportunity is given them.

☞ Prof. LaMountain has been assigned to McDowell's *corps d'armee* as Æronaut. His balloon guard is composed of a detail of forty men from the 35th regiment, under command of Lieut. Haddock. LaMountain and Haddock have had together some most exciting balloon experience and will make a strong team in the business of army æronauts.

☞ Major General Wool has awarded the contract for raising and saving the remains of the Merrimac, as well as all other wrecks in Norfolk harbor, to Mr. Sanborn, the present agent of the Adams Express Company for the Army of the Potomac. Measures will be taken at once to commence on the Merrimac.

☞ Major William B. Lewis, for many years one of the chief auditors in Washington, during Gen. Jackson's administration, and the intimate friend and confidant of the old hero, was foreman of the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, which met at Nashville, Tenn., on the 13th inst.

☞ The St. Paul *Press* says that the first man who received a permit from the Secretary of the Treasury to send a vessel and cargo of merchandise to Ship Island and New Orleans, was Geo. S. Brott, Esq., of St. Cloud, in that State. Mr. Brott's vessel, the Ralph Post, sailed from New York on Saturday last.

☞ The Wood county (Wis.) *Reporter* says that the lumbermen are returning from below, having sold out. They report material improvement in the lumber market, with a good prospect for the future. Lumber sells readily for eight and nine dollars. Last year purchasers were hunted up at six and seven.

THE RED RIVER TREATY.—The St. Cloud *Democrat* learns that Senator Rice, on the part of the Government, is expected to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians of Red River, for which $15,000 has been provided, in the Indian appropriation bill.

☞ A Democratic State Convention will be held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 4th of July, for the nomination of State officers. In Minnesota the Democrats meet at St. Paul on the 2d of July for the same purpose. In Iowa they assemble at DesMoines on the 17th of July.

☞ It is stated that Secretary Seward has expressed the opinion that the fugitive slave law is not applicable to the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a district not a state, into which slaves are escaping.

A REBEL JOKER.—There are some jokers in the rebel army. A nice young man in Memphis advertised in the *Avalanche* for "board in a *private* family." Sergeant Skaggs, of the 3d Kentucky, answers the advertisement thus:

"I have a cottage situated three miles from Corinth, Miss., (convenient to business.) If the young man likes the location, I will give him board and clothing, and a bonus of $16 per month. As for reference, I refer him to any friend of G. T. Beauregard, Esq., of this place.

"P. S.—The family are *all privates*."

WHAT A REVOLVER DID FOR ONE MAN.—The appraisers of the estate of the late Col. Colt make the whole amount of his property foot up something over THREE MILLION OF DOLLARS. This is exclusive of his landed property in the Western States and Texas, his gold and lead mines in South America, and his property in England, which, it is believed, cannot be fairly estimated. Probably it is worth another million.

Twenty years ago, Col. Colt would have found it difficult to borrow $5 of anybody who knew him. He was chiefly known as a terror to hotel-keepers.

Excitement in Cumberland.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

There was a great excitement at Cumberland, Maryland, night before last—in fact, for the day previous—on account of the supposed proximity of Jackson's rebel army. Some of the secesh were disposed to be jubilant, especially one McCaig, a prominent and wealthy citizen; and this symptom so enraged the loyal people that a riot was imminent for several hours during the night. McCaig's brick stabling was burned and his house assailed, and but for the military, his life would possibly have paid the forfeit of his disloyal rejoicing. It was the fact that a regiment of Marylanders were repulsed and cut to pieces at Front Royal, that especially enraged the Cumberlanders at McCaig's unnatural delight.

A REBEL FREED.—A western gentleman who has just arrived here states that a cousin of Attorney General Bates, who was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, was last week set unconditionally free at Camp Douglas, by Col. Mulligan, upon the order of the President. The prisoner was a rebel soldier, and was taken in arms. It is said that Col. Mulligan was surprised to receive the order, but of course did not hesitate to obey it.—*Wash. Cor. Ev. Post.*

FROM THE TENNESSEE ARMY.

The Position—Arrival of a portion of General Curtis' Command—The Enemy must be Reduced by Siege—The use of the Cavalry—A Rebel Hoax—Rebel Deserters—Correcting Errors—The Hospital Department—The Health of the Camp—The Constitutional Convention Commissioners come here and then go back—Arrival of General Asboth's Brigade—Advance of General Pope.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 26, 1862.

A trip to the front yesterday revealed nothing new in the position of our army. Our right wing, General W. T. Sherman being the advanced division, is within two and a half miles of Corinth, as I learn from the best authorities. Some of the other divisions should be a little nearer, if one might credit the reports of their officers who so humbly attest that the rebels have thrown their shells to a distance far in the rear of our fortifications. If this be so they must have guns of an immense range. Still I doubt the statement. It probably arises from the finding of shells imbedded in trees which had been thrown by some of the rebel advanced field pieces, and which pieces were withdrawn as our divisions took up their advanced positions. War is romantic in more senses than one. I look upon an army as composed of the most gullible of all material, apparently, but I find the cause of this in the fact that intelligence is communicated by word of mouth instead of by the press, and that consequently it cannot be relied on. We can easily account for panics in time of action, when we hear stories on the wing in times of inaction that are enough to cause one's hair to stand on end, that is, provided we were fool enough to credit them.

Last week three regiments arrived here from Missouri, viz.: the 38th Illinois, a Missouri and Minnesota regiment, also a Wisconsin battery. These are a portion of General Steele's division of Gen. Curtis's force, and will reinforce the left wing of our army. I still think that Gen. Halleck awaits reinforcements, particularly seige guns. There are said to be a few at Cairo awaiting transport, and a number there from the sunken gunboat Cincinnati. They should be forwarded immediately. I again reiterate that if the rebels are in position at Corinth one-half as strongly as reported, they must be reduced by heavy artillery, that is, unless we have a force sufficiently great to outflank them. Once cut their line of communication with their base of operations and they are lost. And speaking of this, what is being done with the force of 10,000 cavalry in this army? Here is an opportunity for them to distinguish themselves. Here is their peculiar field. They are commanded by a brave, dashing, and energetic officer. General Andrew Jackson Smith. I know that he is like a hound chafing in the leash. He wants to do something, and here is his opportunity. Let the general and his command and a few lightfield pieces be sent round into the rebel's rear, and I warrant you there will be raised such a hue and cry in Corinth as will be heard all along our lines. But it is not for me to anticipate. My mission is to chronicle events as they transpire, and probably I am inroading the peculiar province of other and greater men by pointing out what may be done by-and-by. Certain it is, however, that our cavalry must do more in this war than they have heretofore accomplished, or as an arm of the service they will have fallen far behind the infantry and artillery. There is one excuse for them, however, and that is that the nature of the country in this vicinity is such that the principal movements of cavalry are altogether impracticable. In this connection, however, it is proper to make exceptions. The cavalry companies acting as body guards to the generals in command and army corps have always had an immense amount of work to do. And Captain Osband's company of your city, acting as body guard to General Grant, has distinguished itself in this war in a manner which reflects great credit upon them, but for which unfortunately they have not received their just merit of praise from the public prints.

On Saturday, Gen. Pope finding his advance annoyed a great deal by a rebel regiment, supported by a battery, ordered an advance upon it. His attack was so sudden that the rebels left precipitately, leaving their knap and haversacks behind, and also a 6-pounder gun belonging to the battery.

Yesterday, General Buell, accompanied by Capt. Prime of the engineer department, was examining the whole point of his lines for the purpose of selecting a spot in which to erect an observatory. An elevation was found, and occupied, from which the rebel flags could be seen.

Deserters from the rebels come in daily. They are principally Germans, who say that they had been impressed into the service. They bring in their kits and blankets, and ask to be immediately enlisted in our army. They all complain that the rebels are on short allowance—hog and hominy, and *no whisky or lager!* They also state that the Arkansas regiments are dissatisfied, and want to go home. But all such statements must be received *cum grano*, and for my part, I put but very little faith in them. I merely give them for what they are worth.

The statement that Gen. Price was killed in the Farmington battle, I have every reason to believe is apocryphal.

And while I am upon this subject of correcting errors, you will allow me to correct a statement which I find in your paper of the 22d. It is there stated that there are 4,000 sick at Hamburg, and that all the hospital boats had been removed from Pittsburg Landing, on account of the stench from the battle field. Whoever your informant was, he was most egregiously imposed upon. The moment I saw the article, I was struck with its improbability, and immediately made inquiries at the proper quarter. Dr. J. H. Douglas, U. S. Sanitary Commission, informs me that there are but 1,500 sick at Hamburg, and that a large proportion of them are convalescent; also that 500 of these were removed to Savannah a day or two since, leaving but 1,000 sick at Hamburg at this writing. As to the hospital boats, they have not been removed to Hamburg. I visited every boat on the Landing (Pittsburg) to-day, and found the following still there: Louisiana, D. A. January, City of Memphis, Empress, Superior, Sunny Side, Ella, Stephen Decatur, and W. W. Crawford. Also the receiving boat Polar Star.

During my visits to the several boats, I was often stopped by the sentinel, a fixed bayonet being presented to the region of the epigastrium. An open sesame of which I am possessed, caused the weapon to be promptly brought to the present (salute) and I passed on. I found Dr. Douglas to be most busily engaged on board the Polar Star. During my interview with him of fifteen minutes duration, we were interrupted at least a dozen times, and in every instance the Doctor replied to the questions asked him with the manner of a gentleman, as well as officer. Dr. McDoughal, chief medical director, is also most indefatigable; and let me observe, *en passant*, that the positions of these gentlemen are by no means sinecures. If ever I have seen work in the army, it is in the medical department. The Polar Star is a steamboat used for receiving supplies and sanitary stores for the army, and is Doctor McDoughal's headquarters, Dr. Douglas acting as associate secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission. This depot was established at this Landing on Friday, April 11, a few days succeeding the battle of Shiloh. Since then more than 140 commands in the army have been issued, besides some twenty-three general and division hospitals, and fifteen hospital boats. The supplies issued from this depot last week amounted to $5,000.

No doubt the health of the army heretofore has been very bad, but nothing like to the extent which your article would seem to intimate. It is now improving, however. Still within the past twenty days 11,000 sick persons have been shipped home from this place; but the great majority of these were able to walk on board the boats. An eminent Chicago physician remarked to me as we stood upon a receiving boat, that at least three out of every five men brought on board were not seriously ill. Say that there are one hundred and fifty commands in this army, and placing the sick in each command or regiment at fifty, and the whole number of sick will reach 7,500. I find, officially, that there are of sick at the following places:

At Hamburg	1,500
Savannah,	800
Monterey (Grant's),	400
Near Farmington (Pope's),	100
Buell's (centre),	300
Thomas's (extreme right),	100
Pittsburgh Landing	60
Total,	3,260

At this Landing there are sick as follows:

14th Wisconsin	40
6th Missouri	10
7th Missouri	10
Total	60

The above of course does not include the sick in regimental hospitals. These would bring up the number of sick in the entire army to 7,500, as above stated. The health of the army is improving daily, since the removal from the old camps and the setting in of fine weather. As to the stench of the battle field affecting the hospital boats at this Landing, it is sheer gammon. They are too low down to be affected by it in any event. But there is little or no stench here. What there is arises from some unburied horse or mule. The human dead have all been decently interred, and the green summer grass flourishes luxuriantly over their graves. The situation of the hospital boats at this Landing is excellent. There is no more smell on board of them, proceeding from the shore, than you would find on Michigan avenue in your city. The situation is beautiful. A gravelly hill, clothed with trees, rises abruptly from the river. There is no mud, as is to be found at other parts of the Landing, but all is perfectly clean and sweet.

I see it also stated in the TRIBUNE that the committee or delegation to take the vote of the soldiers upon the question of the adoption or rejection of the constitution was at work here. This is not so. The committee came here, but left without taking a vote. They alleged that there was too much excitement here to admit of the prosecution of their duties. Now I do not believe they tried to take the vote of a single regiment or company. Indeed, I do not believe that they left this Landing for the front. You may depend upon it, the vote of the army will never be taken on this constitution, and for one very excellent reason, that those who have control of the matter never dare try the experiment.

Since the above was written, a portion of Gen. Asboth's brigade of Gen. Curtis' army have arrived here, viz: the 15th Missouri and 36th Indiana. Gen. Asboth, a man and a gentleman as well as a soldier, has also arrived in the advance of his column. His men with the seals and hearty, and as if they had look ragged service. They proceed to re-inforce seen hard service of the grand army.

Yesterday the left wing seven secesh surgeons were sent via Hamburg, to be exchanged. on to Corinth.

They were mostly dressed in butternut uniform, but appeared to be generally well educated men. They stand considerably on their dignity of course, and prefer to look upon their cause as certain of a final triumph.

Lieut. F. M. Young yesterday brought in three sick men from company A, Chicago light artillery. They are very feeble. They go on to Cincinnati. Their names are privates Henry D'Kay, Samuel Butterfield and John Lord. I believe I wrote you that Sergeant Pratt, of this company, has been heard from, a prisoner at Corinth.

Gen. Pope's lines are to-day to be advanced one mile, which brings them within striking distance of Corinth. Since his arrival he has been reinforced by at least 8,000 men and four or five batteries. The enemy know this, and stand in wholesome dread thereof.

F.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Big Scare on a small capital—Banks and McDowell—Forebodings of Foreign Intervention—Vote on the Emancipation Bill—Massachusetts and Vermont—How to Build a Horse Railroad—A New York Lobby "Scooped" by Philadelphia Sharpers—Dog eat Dog.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1862.

Yesterday we had emphatically a "big scare," and one which grew bigger as the hours rolled by, till, about ten o'clock, the hotels were fairly quivering with fright, and half the citizens went to bed feeling all the terror of the "dark days of April" over again. The secessionists, encouraged by the public alarm, and yet not knowing exactly why, all came out of their holes, showing their teeth and pretending to calculate the hours ere the victorious rebels should swoop down from Harper's Ferry, while their allies in Baltimore should turn Maryland wrong side up, and enable them to bag Congress, the President, and the Cabinet all together. It was, unquestionably, the craziest panic gotten up on small capital, that ever disgraced an adult population. The fact that it all emanated from the War Department, where the principal functionaries of the Government were convened to see that the republic received no detriment, surely does not make it any the less ridiculous. It was known at Willard's hotel early in the evening that dispatches had been sent to New York to bring on the 7th regiment, and to Boston to mobilize the Massachusetts militia. This news came simultaneously with the rumor that the main rebel army was moving northward upon us from Richmond. Stories of rioting in Baltimore came in about the same time, adding to the alarm, (nobody stopping to inquire whether it was a Union or a secession row-de-dow,) and the aggregate result was a city half frantic with terror. To-day it is impossible to find anybody willing to admit that he was at all alarmed, and numbers of people are pretending to sneer at Gov. Andrew's proclamation.

The President has assumed the responsibility of the blunder by which Gen. Banks' army was reduced to less than 5,000 men, and these well-nigh destroyed. Gen. McDowell, who has been holding a magnificent dress-parade on the Rappahannock for six mortal weeks, begged 10,000 effective troops (Gen. Shields' division) away from Banks—an equal number having been taken away from McDowell by McClellan. Where the enemy was, or what he was doing meanwhile, nobody in Washington knew. This important secret came out all at once, and defeat and humiliation in the most aggravated form, are the consequence. Our disaster ought to wake up the authorities to the fact, long ignored, that war can always be carried on successfully *by fighting, killing, pursuing and destroying the enemy*. The campaign on the Potomac has been traveling in a circle ten months, and has now boxed the compass. Banks has now got around to the the fording place, where Patterson crossed a year ago. All this time we have been "saving the effusion of blood." Our public policy has been to conciliate rather than conquer. Our field operations have consisted in pushing the enemy instead of striking him. Strategy has had its perfect work, and here are its fruits in the form of a defeated army, a threatened capital, a terrified cabinet and a disgraced people. It is hoped that this sad and most shameful reverse may be speedily retrieved. There are soldiers enough to do it if they were only in the right place, but no success can wholly remove the stain. No blame can be attached to Gen. Banks in the premises, for it is not to be expected that every General will successfully withstand odds of three to one. The only surprising thing is that Banks got out of Virginia with his command at all.

This *contretemps*, taken in connection with the vote of the House defeating the emancipation bill, has occasioned gloomy forebodings on the subject of foreign intervention, and I have heard loyal Senators speak, for the first time, of the possibility of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Naught but prompt and crushing blows, directed straight at the head of the monster, can save us from this galling, ruinous conclusion of all our efforts. Massachusetts is being cursed from the house tops, for her vote on the emancipation of the slaves of rebels. Being equally divided in her delegation, her vote counts for nothing. She has no opinion. Mr. Dawes is especially disgraced, for he has been reckoned heretofore as one of the most radical, as he is one of the ablest, members from New England. There is a fair prospect that the vote may yet be reconsidered and reversed by the aid of absentees—among whom are Messrs. Conway, Covode and Hale (of Pa.,) one or two of whom were detained by the "military possession" of the railroads. The Vermont delegation have made an unfortunate exhibition of themselves. They went off, under the lead of Judge Collamer, and impeded the progress of the bill with substitutes and amendments, but when these were all killed off, and they were brought to the sticking point, they dared not vote as their chief desired to have them.

Amid the doleful events of the past two or three days, there has been one decidedly pleasant and mirthful circumstance. A New York horse railroad lobby has been working here all the winter and spring to procure a charter for a road from Georgetown through Pennsylvania avenue to the Navy Yard—an immensely profitable route if secured on the desired terms. Propositions for street railroads here have been before Congress at every session for six or eight years, but have always failed by reason of the quarrel between citizens of the District and outside speculators, as to which class should build and own the road. The New Yorkers did assuredly triumph this time—that is, they got a bill passed which suited them, after five months of unceasing labor, "'*bulling here and bulling there*,'" as Mr. Morrill of Maine, said in the debate which came off in the Senate the day the bill finally passed. The bill had been kicked from one house to the other and back again, and at last come up in the shape of a report from a conference committee, consisting of Messrs. Morrill, Grimes and Davis, on the part of the Senate, and Stevens, Ashley and Steele (of N. Y.), on the part of the House. The report embraced a provision authorizing subscriptions of stock to any amount for the space of two days after the books were opened, provided the persons subscribing should pay twenty-five per cent of the amount down, in money or certified checks "on some good solvent bank or banks." The original bill has limited subscriptions to one hundred shares (of $50 each) to any individual, to prevent it from becoming a monopoly. Mr. Grimes refused to sign the conference report, on account of this change in the character of the bill, and subsequently spoke against it in the Senate. The New York gang crowded the gallery the day the bill passed, and were in great glee when the ayes and nays were announced.

The seven corporators met at the National hotel and opened the books. Citizens of the District were generally afraid of the thing. The charter provided that after the books were closed at the end of the second day, the corporators should proceed to divide the stock ($500,000) among the subscribers *pro rata*, and they (the Washingtonians) feared that shortly before sundown of the second day the New York gang would rush in a subscription of a million dollars and gobble the small fish all up. And so they did. About thirty minutes before the closing—one hundred and eighty thousand dollars having been subscribed—a New York party made the modest subscription of *one million eight hundred thousand dollars*, at the same time putting down his certified check for $450,000. "And here is where the gazelle comes in." Hardly was this neat job out of the way when another man, a total stranger to the New York gents, wrote himself down for FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and passed his certified check over to the treasurer for $1,250,000. New York was dumfounded. The whole season's labor was gone at the stroke of a pen. Such lobbying, such bargains, such contracts, such brazen impudence, such "bulling here and bulling there," all gone for naught. The five million fellow, who "scooped" them, was the representative of a Philadelphia concern, and of the banking firm of Jay, Cook & Co. of Washington. But even that is not the worst of it. The New Yorkers are now trying to get the five million fellow to take their small amount of stock off their hands and let them out, refunding of course the twenty-five per cent. advance. They don't want any stock unless they can control the road—of course not. But the Philadelphia establishment have not made up their minds to grant the reasonable request. They want to swallow a few small fish, and they are not prepared to forego so favorable an opportunity.

Wheaton College Commencement.

The commencement exercises of the college occur on Wednesday, the second of July, and promise to be of an unusually interesting character.

The graduating class numbers four, who will do credit both to themselves and the institution they represent.

Among the most interesting features of the occasion, we name these: President Blanchard has assurances in a letter dated at Boston, the 15th inst., from Maj. R. M. Hough, a member of Gen. Hunter's staff, that he will be present and give an address, embodying some of the results of his observations and experiences in Kansas and the Carolinas. All who know Maj. H. are aware that he will give a most interesting address, rich in facts and ideas.

Professor Barker will deliver his inaugural, which we can safely promise will be an able and finished effort.

The Rev. Flavel Bascom, of Dover, will address the trustees on the mission of the college.

Altogether the occasion will be such as will attract and edify a multitude. Let our citizens open their hospitable doors to the strangers who may be present, and give every friend of education that warmest of all receptions until the discovery of the West—a highland welcome.

WISCONSIN SANITARY COMMISSION.

Report of their Visit to Shiloh.

Hon. W. E. Wording of Racine, President of the Wisconsin Sanitary Commission, which went to the battle-field of Shiloh, has made a very full and interesting report of the labors of that Commission. We should like to print the document in full, but our room will only admit the following extracts:

DEAR SIR: Entrusted with a large amount of sanitary stores contributed by the citizens of Racine through the instrumentality of your organization, under the late call of the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, for the relief of the sick and wounded of the Wisconsin troops at Pittsburg Landing, with Mrs. Wording I left Racine for the latter place on the 3d inst., and after spending the Sabbath in Chicago, joined the corps of surgeons and assistants, headed by Commissary General Wadsworth and Surgeon General Wolcott, and the whole, numbering thirty-four persons, principally from Milwaukee and Madison, and proceeded to St. Louis on Monday evening, the 5th inst. * * * *

In pursuance of the object of this mission, we left St. Louis on Wednesday, the 7th inst., about noon, and arrived at Cairo at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday. At St. Louis we took on a few more efficient nurses, so that our number on board the steamer was increased to forty-two. We also added quite a supply to our stores. By the way, I might say our thanks are due to the Western Sanitary Commission, whose office is on 5th street, St. Louis, for many necessary articles. But especially was our party under great obligations to the Chicago Sanitary Commission, without whose assistance Gen. Wadsworth and Dr. Wolcott both assured me that we could by no means have carried out the intentions of the State in regard to the sick and wounded. This Commission furnished a large number of cheap, soldier's cots, absolutely essential to their care and comfort, an article which could not be easily improvised. The supplies of every description obtained for them must have amounted to near five thousand dollars. All honor to the Chicago Sanitary Commission, and Judge Skinner its worthy President. And here I would say that it is entirely safe and proper, for all our societies organized for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, in towns and cities of no greater size than this, to send their contributions to this Commission. There we can have what we want always, as freely for Wisconsin as for Illinois troops. * * * * * *

Leaving Cairo at twelve m. we arrived at Paducah, Ky., at about five p. m. (forty-eight miles) same day; leaving in a few minutes we proceeded on our way up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg, where we arrived about six p. m., and *here was business*; some thirty or forty steamboats, some of them of immense size, unloading provisions and taking on sick men, wagons too in any quantity, and mules wending their steady way up the hill day and night, loaded down to their utmost capacity with bread, pork, bacon and other necessaries of life, and steamers passing continually up and down the river loaded with troops and stores.

Dr. Wolcot and two or three others left early on the next day for the camps of the 16th, 17th and 18th Wisconsin regiments, to make arrangements for bringing in, by means of ambulances, the sick. Dr. McDougal, the medical director desired them to be removed to a more congenial climate at once, saying that if there should be a battle the wounded could not be moved a distance of twenty-two miles from Corinth to Pittsburg, over a rough road for a part of the way, and he should send them to Memphis. Thus you see how confident our officers and soldiers are of defeating Beauregard, and passing at once by railroad to Memphis. No one thinks for a moment of anything else, unless Beauregard evacuates, which in three days from that time they considered impossible, so effectually would he be flanked on the west and south, as he was then on the east and north. * * * *

On Saturday afternoon the sick began to arrive, and were placed on board the boat. I should say here, that the distance to the nearest regiments was eight miles, and to the most distant full seventeen miles. It was a sad sight to see them taken from the ambulances, weak and emaciated, some staggering along supported by two men, one on each side, and some carried on the backs of men, and some on cots or stretchers; their diseases were mostly typhoid fever and chronic diarrhea and dysentery.

The bringing of the sick from the camps continued from Saturday afternoon till Monday noon, when no more could be taken for want of room. It was hard to reconcile those left behind to their lot, but when they saw the necessity they acquiesced.

Discrimination of course was made in favor of those who in the opinion of the surgeons, needed removal most, not on any other ground. Some were discharged and others released on furlough. One died in two hours after being taken on board, and six more on the passage, including one who was supposed to have been drowned at night; two more died on the night of their arrival at St. Louis. One threw himself into the river in his delirium, but was recovered; many were delirious. Surely it was a fearful scene: one hundred and eighty-one men burning with fever, and many in the last stages of disease. Such is war. I was informed by Dr. Wolcott that between five and six hundred men in all were left sick in the camps connected with Pittsburg Landing, and between three and four thousand in the hospitals connected with Hamburg Landing; besides a number in hospitals at Savannah.

The Wisconsin troops near Corinth are the 8th, 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th regiments, and the 3d, 5th and 10th batteries of artillery. * * * * The causes of this unusual amount of sickness are, that the 14th, 16th and 18th regiments were without their tents on Sunday and Monday nights during the late battle, and there was a drenching rain on both nights; and though worn out with long continued fighting, and in many instances without food, they were obliged to lie on the bare ground. The 14th was at Savannah on Sunday, and, without being ordered, came up on Sunday afternoon, voluntarily, without tents or rations, and bore a signally honorable part in the conflict of Monday. The days, too, were excessively hot, and the nights cold, and there was no water scarcely, but the water of the Tennessee, which is considered extremely unhealthy. I am told that the water is better towards Corinth. * * * * * * * * *

In some parts there were single graves, and some having log fences around them, but in other places hundreds were huddled into one common grave. I noticed a pine board nailed to a tree with an inscription, certifying that one hundred and forty-two rebels were buried there; and alongside of this grave, another certifying that thirty-seven Union soldiers were buried there. Though most of the balls and arms on the field had been picked up by soldiers and visitors, still there were evidences of a vast destruction of property as well as of life; corn, bacon, hard bread and clothes lay about in every direction, and the stench arising from dead horses unburied, or partially buried, was sickening in the extreme.

I might relate many incidents of the battle which have not found their way into print, but I will content myself with but one. In walking around, Mrs. W. found a soldier in whose possession was a daguerrean picture of a beautiful little boy dressed in Zouave uniform, and on questioning him about it, he said he found it in the hand of a Union soldier lying dead on the field of battle, after the conflict, and in the other hand a bible, the arms being stretched out at full length; he had evidently been mortally wounded, and had derived consolation, in his last moments, from reading the Sacred Word, and contemplating this picture of his little son, whom he undoubtedly commended to God. She begged it of the soldier as a memento of the field of Shiloh.

We found a number of prisoners at the Landing, principally persons who claimed that they had come within the lines for protection, and to avoid impressment by the rebels. They were detained, as their real character could not be definitely known, and they might, on returning, carry information to the rebel army. Having filled our boat to its utmost capacity, we took our departure at 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the 12th inst., and arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday evening, the 14th, not deeming it expedient to go to Hamburg, five miles above Pittsburg, and the landing place of the 8th and 10th regiments and the 10th battery, as we already had our full quota. The two boxes sent by the "Soldier's Aid Society," were left at Pittsburg for Dr. Murta of the 8th regiment, and the balance of the five boxes sent by the Soldier's Relief Society, together with all the stores from other parts of the State not used, were left in the charge of the Western Sanitary Commission, on Fifth street, St. Louis, to be used for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the Wisconsin regiments.

There can be no doubt but that the sick are well cared for in the St. Louis Hospitals. I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the efficiency and uniform kindness of Commissary General Wadsworth and Surgeon General Wolcot, and hope that they may be permitted, if need be, to go again on a similar errand of mercy, as I am satisfied that many valuable lives may thereby be saved. I I append the testimonial of Dr. McDougal, medical director of the armies of Tennessee, presented to Gen. Wadsworth on the eve of departure, as the highest evidence of the value of the services of the Commission.

PITTSBURG LANDING, Tenn., May 12, 1862.

GEN. WADSWORTH:—Allow me to express my sincere thanks to yourself and the Surgeon General of Wisconsin and his able corps, for the efficient and timely aid rendered in removing the sick of your gallant State to a more congenial climate. Your co-operation with me has been cordial and courteous and I have but to wish you a safe return to your homes with your precious charge. The patriotic soldiers of Wisconsin, now prostrated from disease and wounds, are to receive the grateful thanks and attentions due to their chivalrous bearing on the battle field of Shiloh.

Very respectfully,
Your friend and obedient servant,
C. McDOUGAL,
Medical Director Army of Tennessee.

Respectfully, W. E. WORDING.
May 17, 1862.

More "Conservative" Republicanism.

[From the Detroit Tribune.]

Hon. B. F. Granger has established a new claim upon the gratitude of the white-feather Democracy, and given a new evidence of his "conservatism" by voting against the Confiscation bill—designed to punish traitors as well as to lighten the taxes of the loyal, and also against the bill to emancipate the slaves of rebels. Will the postmaster of Ann Arbor inform us whether these acts are in accordance with his notions of Republicanism and justice to the loyal tax payers of Michigan? They are, whatever may be said in defense of them, against the North and in favor of the South. Perhaps Mr. Granger's constituents will approve this kind of Republicanism, but we rather think not.

TOO MANY WIVES.—On Sabbath last, constable Stout arrested a man named Frank Bly, alias Benj. F. Dumont, in the town of White Rock, on the charge of bigamy. He lately married a daughter of Mr. B. L. Beach, of that place, and it coming to light that he already had more than one wife, the father-in-law caused his arrest. He was brought to this place, and lodged in jail in default of $250 bail. It is said that he has a wife and child at Marengo, Ill., and three more at other places, making *five* different women that claim him as their husband. We understand the evidence for his conviction is pretty clear.—*Ogle County Reporter.*

The Guerrillas and Col. Jennison.

[From the National Republican.]

We have taken no sides in the quarrel between Gen. Sturgis and Col. Jennison. Both are in Washington, and each capable of defending himself. Gen. Sturgis is accused of disloyalty, and Col. Jennison of insubordination; we hope that both charges may prove to be unfounded.

The charges made against him have been of the most vague and general character, and unsupported by any attempt at proof. The President is satisfied of their groundlessness, as is shown by his urging Col. Jennison to resume his command. But the latter has been injuriously assailed in his reputation; has been arbitrarily arrested and thrown into a loathsome dungeon; and has suffered severely in the consciousness that his services and devoted loyalty have been repaid by apparent ingratitude.

If Colonel Jennison be not restored to the field, the country will be the chief loser. The enemy is now using his every resource to the organization of a system of guerrilla warfare, calculated to work the most serious evil to the Union cause. Gov. Letcher has sanctioned it in Virginia, and Floyd has been authorized to raise twenty thousand men to carry it out.

Taking heart from the absence of Jennison, Quantrell has recommended his raids in Western Missouri. In fact, in this last State the business of reviving guerrilla warfare seems to be prosecuted with great vigor. A few days since, four officers of high rank in the rebel army, emissaries of sedition, were arrested near Jefferson City. Six days ago, a Government train was attacked and captured only twenty miles from Rolla, and less than a week previous, Quantrell seized and carried off the mail within six miles of Independence, though guarded by a file of soldiers.

Whatever may be said by the enemies of Col. Jennison, none can deny his genius as a military leader. It is unequivocally displayed in his energy, his activity, his promptness, his versatility, and his discipline. He has those rare qualities that made Marion, during the revolution, the scourge and terror of the Southern tories. While in command in western Missouri, last fall, he made that region as safe for loyal citizens as the streets of Washington are to-day. He left it as dry of visible treason as a squeezed orange is of juice. Now that he is away and out of the service, the robbers sneak back and resume their old trade.

We say, then, that the country cannot spare Col. Jennison from the field. While every mail brings tidings of fresh forays, and the enemy is beating back our columns in the valley of Virginia, is no time to regard the murmurs of political jealousy, and sacrifice efficiency to prejudice. The cause needs Jennison as a soldier, a policeman, and an educator; and, if he is placed in charge of a brigade, we shall look soon to see him graduate enough pupils in the service of border warfare to take care, not only of Quantrell and Hayes, in Missouri, but of Morgan, in Kentucky, of Jeff. Thompson, in Arkansas, and of Floyd and Ashby in Virginia.

Which are the Secesh Papers?

PADUCAH, KY., May 12th, 1862.

Editor of Peoria Transcript:

We are here dependent on Cincinnati, St. Louis, Evansville and Chicago for our news, there being no newspaper published in this place. I am something of a reading man, consequently I wish to know both sides of an interesting story. I therefore visit the public places after every new arrival and meet the newsboys who are selling papers of every kind that are permitted to circulate in this locality. About three weeks ago I said to one of them, "My boy, can't you furnish me this morning with a secesh paper?" "Oh, yes, sir," he replied, whereupon he handed me the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. "Why, my boy," said I, "this is not a secesh paper. It claims, at least, to be for the Union." "Well mister," was the answer, "I have sold papers and news in Paducah for three years, and the secesh of this place will not buy any other paper, unless it be the Chicago *Times*; and since the war broke out I must accommodate everybody that wants to read, therefore I carry the Chicago *Times* and Cincinnati *Enquirer* for the rebel sympathizers, and the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Chicago TRIBUNE and St. Louis *Democrat* for the loyal men." And, he added, "I have often visited Nashville during the winter, and nary a paper could I see unless it was one of them the secesh buy of me here." "Well, but my boy, most people North consider those papers loyal." "That may all be," said the boy, "but I tell you, the rebels know whom to look to for sympathy, and they buy no others but those papers."

I have conversed with several other newsboys, who talked much the same way, but this one seemed to be the most intelligent among them. You can make your own comments.

JAMES T. WHITMIRE,
Ass't Surgeon 5th Ill. Cavalry.

Fiendish Outrage in Tennessee.

[From the Louisville Journal, 28th.]

The details of the outrage we are about to narrate come to us from a source which is a guaranty for their accuracy. No greater deed of vandalism was ever perpetrated in modern times in a Christian land than has disgraced certain females of Franklin, Tenn., who, with atrocious malignity, invaded the graveyard and trod down and destroyed the graves of our brave Union soldiers who had died there in the hospital. When Col. Campbell, of the Sixty-ninth Ohio regiment, stationed in the neighborhood, heard of the cruel and shameless outrage, and had ascertained the perpetrators, he called a meeting of the citizens at the court house, which was largely attended, and stated to them that he had convened them not to discuss political or other differences, but to state distinctly, that if any further outrages should be committed he would hold the prominent citizens of the town responsible. Col. Campbell cannot be accused of harshness, for we are at a loss to know why he did not at once order the arrest of the perpetrators, if their identity was known. That course should have been adopted, however high the former social position of the guilty may have been, or else he should have seized some of the wealthy secessionists, who permit their households to be infested by these she devils.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The principal hotels in Saratoga will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of next month. It is stated that numerous orders for rooms have already been received.

FROM AUCTION.
RECEIVED THIS DAY
Thursday, May 22, 1862,
ANOTHER LOT OF 80 PIECES OF THOSE
PINE APPLE MUSLINS
A new and beautiful article for summer dresses. We are selling them at THREE SHILLINGS a yard—just half price.
100 Doz. Real French Embroidered Revered and Home Stitched Handkerchiefs,
For One Dollar. Regular price Three Dollars.
150 Doz. of the finest quality of LADIES LISLE HOSE.
Plain, open worked and embroidered.
For Two and Three Shillings.
Regular price six shillings and one dollar
500 Doz. Extra quality Ladies Hem'd Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
For Two Shillings.
1,000 New Style good work Cambric Collars,
For Two Shillings.
1,000 French Lawn Dresses, fast Color,
Ten Yards for One Dollar.
500 Pieces, new style, best Pacific DeLaines,
FOR ONE AND SIXPENCE.
500 Pieces best style and Finest quality Challies,
FOR FIFTEEN CENTS.
50 Pieces best all wool Paris Printed DeLaines,
FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
Another large lot of plain all wool DeLAINES, SILK and WOOL CHALLIES, CRAPE MARETTS, BOMBAZINES, and DRESS GOODS of every description, for half price, just opened.
Do not buy elsewhere AT ANY PRICE until you see our bargains, as we have large daily arrivals of new and desirable Goods of every description
FROM AUCTION,
Manufacturers & Importers Direct
Our entire stock is bought for Nett Cash
AT A LARGE DISCOUNT
From regular prices, making every piece a Bargain.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.
mh30-e40-3m

CLOSING OUT SALE.
MERCHANTS IN WANT OF
Spring and Summer Clothing
Will find many desirable bargains in small lots
FOR LESS THAN COST,
AT THE
NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE,
98 Randolph Street,
One door west of Dearborn street.
[my30-r770-3t]

NEW STYLES FOR SUMMER TRADE.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE
25 Lake Street, Chicago,
Have just received from New York Cash Auction sales and direct from manufacturers, a full stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,
AND PALM LEAF GOODS,
of all the latest styles, specially adapted for Summer Trade, to which the attention of City and Country trade is invited. my23-r782-1m

BAUENDAHL & CO., Importers,
"HOPE BUILDING,"
No. 131 DUANE ST., NEW YORK,
Have now in store
Blue Cloths and Doeskins, for Army and Navy Orders.
INDIGO CLOTHS FOR CAPS.
FINE 6-4 DOESKINS, REGULATION SHADE.
Yellow, Scarlet, Crimson and Light Green Cloths. Also—A full line of HEAVY WOOLENS. Eskimo and Moscow Coatings and Velours. 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins and Beavers. 6-4 Fancy Cassimeres.
FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
[my28-r718-4w-3taw]

TO HOLDERS OF
UNITED STATES
AND STATE OF ILLINOIS BONDS
The Coupons on any of the above Bonds
Due on the First of July Next,
Will be cashed on presentation by
BUXTON & CO.,
my30-r781-1m Corner of Clark and Lake sts.

Wholesale Houses.
GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 Lake Street, Chicago,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.
We are continually receiving from
EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,
Consignments of desirable styles of Boots and Shoes which will be sold at
Auction to pay Advances.
In lots to suit customers, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 10 A. M. prompt, and at private sale during the week. mh5-n817-3m

GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & Co.
75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN,
a well selected stock of
GROCERIES,
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, } Chicago. my15-r361-1y

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

GROCERIES.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18 State Street, Chicago.
We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of
GROCERIES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Sugars, Teas,
Molasses, Coffees,
Spices, Tobacco,
Syrups, Rice,
Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc.
WHICH WE OFFER AT THE
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,
And to which the attention of all
CLOSE CASH BUYERS
IS INVITED
G. C. COOK & CO.
G. C. COOK, F. FISCHER. (mh3-n293-3m) E. W. COOK, L. SWORMSTEDT, JR.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 72 South Clark street (opposite the Court House), and 156 Lake street (Marine Bank Building), CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal and French Skirts constantly on hand, from 3 springs, children's, to 64 springs, ladies' size.
N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residence.
NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London—and as our London Agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.
New York Factory, 25 Bowery.
my12-r335-1y Chicago Post Office Box 4222.

PRINTS.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
40 & 42 Lake Street.
Prints and Domestics of all popular brands, together with a complete, fresh, and well assorted stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, at New York prices. my5-r55-1m

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods, Parasols,
Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,
25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
HAVE NOW IN STORE A LARGE and desirable STOCK for SPRING TRADE which will be offered at
Eastern Prices
For CASH or approved short credit.

WHOLESALE
Hat, Cap and Straw Goods House.
E. P. L. BROOM,
SUCCESSOR TO
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
50 Lake Street, Chicago,
Has now on hand and is receiving daily, a large and entirely NEW stock of
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
of all kinds, which have been bought for cash since the great
Decline in Prices,
And which will be sold for cash, or to prompt paying Trade at
NEW YORK PRICES.
Having engaged with Mr. Broom, I hope to see my old friends and customers, and shall as before do my best in filling their orders.
ap18-r893-6m E. R. KELLOGG.

Wholesale Houses
GRAVES & IRV
78 LAKE STREET
At the urgent request of many of our ... have fitted up and opened an apartment ...
HOOP SKIRTS OR CORSE
Can have every facility for trying on the ... comfort before purchasing. A
PERFECT FI
Can thus be secured, and as our stock ... is FULLER AND CHEAPER than ...
Any other in this city
We hope for largely increased sales ... always have on hand
Bradley's & Thomson's celebrated ...
And full lines of the well-known ...
"Mechanique," "Robert Werley's" ... and "Madam Bowles" ...
☞ Ladies are invited to call and ...
GRAVES & IRVIN
mh31-n011-1y. 78 LAKE

DRY GOO
For 1862.
W. R. WOOD & C
153 & 155 Lake Stre
HAVE IN STOCK
English, French and Ame
Prints.
The Choicest Assortment in ...
BRILLIANTS, GINGHAMS AND ...
Challies, Delaines, ...
Also the best assortment of ...
DRESS GOO
AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN ...
Cloaks in Stock and made to ... and Cloaking Materia ... IN GREAT VARIETY; ALSO,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, RIB
Embroideries and Lace ...
At unusually low prices.
W. H. WOOD & C

DRUGS
J. H. REED & C
144 and 146 Lake stre
JOBBERS OF
DRUGS, PAIN
MANUFACTURERS' GO
Have a large stock of goods ... bought, and offer them ...
CASH AND PROMPT ...

VANDERVOORT, DICKE
199 & 201 Randolph Street ...
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ...
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stoc
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved S

WHOLESALE
YANKEE NOT
J. M. STIN
33 Lake Street,
Corner of Wabash A
Has now in store, and offers to ...
AT NEW YORK PR
The largest and best assorted stock ...
Yankee Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Neck Ties ...
And all the articles usually kept ...
Orders promptly and faithfully ...

1862. SPRING TRADE
H. W. HUNT & C
33 and 35 Lake street, ...
Manufacturers and Jobbers ...
CLOTHIN
And dealers in
CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, ... lor's Trimmings, Gents' F... Goods, &c. &c. ...
Offer their stock at the very lowest ...

COUNTRY MERC
PURCHASING
BOOTS AND SH
WILL FIND AT
Nos. 29 and 31 Lake
Corner Wabash Avenue, ...
Farwell & Co.
A complete assortment of every style ... season. We keep good
Custom-Made W
For those who want such, and ...
CHEAPER CHA
Which we will sell at ...
Auction Prices for C
Please examine our stock before ... where, or going further East.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & ...

RAWSON & BARTL
Manufacturers and Wholesale ...
BOOTS AND SH
No. 60 Lake Street, ...
We would respectfully call the attention ... Country Merchants to our extensive ... Shoes, which we are now ... ceiving from our Factory ... which consists of a full assortment ... Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf ... Proof Boots; together with ...
SPRING AND SUMMER ...
Of the best quality and manufacture ... Boston and New York Jobbing Prices ... allic Tip Boots and Shoes ...

FENCE WI
AMERICAN
NOS. 8 &
Warranted tough, ... good lengths, and in ... sale in large or small lots ...
VANDERVOORT, DICKE
Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph ...

WE prefer them for ... —[New York Tribune.
They are the FAVORITES FOR ... York Times.
It has NO RIVAL.—Scientific ...
There are NO MACHINES ... and Europe.
This Machine's PROFITABLENESS ... LIFETIME.
It is equal to TEN SEAMSTRESSES ...
AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of ... its cost) may be obtained ...
the LOCK STITCH ...
GEO. R. CH
General Agent for Illinois, Wi ...

PIG IRON.—Charcoal ...
Hard, Soft and ...
For sale low to close consignment ...

FLOUR BARREL
STAVES AND CIRCLED HEADING ...
Circled Heading in any quantity ...

Wholesale Houses.

GRAVES & IRVI
78 LAKE STREET.

At the urgent request of many of our ... have fitted up and opened an apartment ...

HOOP SKIRTS OR CORSE

PERFECT FIT

Any other in this city

Bradley's & Thomson's celebrated

And full lines of the well known

"Mechanique," "Robert Werly's"
and "Madam Bowles" Corsets.

Ladies are invited to call and

GRAVES & IRVIN
78 LAKE

DRY GOOD
For 1862.
W. R. WOOD & C
153 & 155 Lake Street
HAVE IN STOCK
English, French and Ame
Prints,
The Choicest Assortment in Market
BRILLIANTS, GINGHAMS AND
Challies, Delaines,
Also the best assortment of
DRESS GOOD
AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER
Cloaks in Stock and made to
and Cloaking Material
IN GREAT VARIETY; ALSO,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, RIBBO
Embroideries and Lace G
At unusually low prices.
W. R. WOOD & C

DRUGS
J. H. REED & C
144 and 146 Lake street
JOBBERS OF
DRUGS, PAIN
MANUFACTURERS' GOO
Have a large stock of goods
bought, and offer them low
CASH AND PROMPT BU
[mh24-n738-3m]

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSO
199 & 201 Randolph Street,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON,
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved S

WHOLESALE
YANKEE NOTIO
J. M. STINE
33 Lake Street,
Corner of Wabash Av
Has now in store, and offers to the T
AT NEW YORK PR
The largest and best assorted stock
Yankee Notions,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Hoop Skirts,
Neck Ti
Ha
And all the articles usually kept in a
Notion House.
Orders promptly and faithfully

1862. SPRING TRADE.
H. W. HUNT & C
33 and 35 Lake street, (Up
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
CLOTHIN
And dealers in
CLOTHS,
Cassimeres Satinets, Cottonades, Ve
lor's Trimmings, Gents' Furn
Goods, &c., &c., &c.,
Offer their stock at the very lowest

COUNTRY MERCH
PURCHASING
BOOTS AND SHO
WILL FIND AT
Nos. 29 and 31 Lake S
Corner Wabash Avenue, next door
Farwell & Co.,
A complete assortment of every style
season. We keep good
Custom-Made W
For those who want such, and also a larg
CHEAPER GRAD
Which we will sell at
Auction Prices for C
Please examine our stock before
where, or going further East.
DOGGETT, BASSETT &

RAWSON & BARTL
Manufacturers and Wholesale De
BOOTS AND SH
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago
SPRING AND SUMMER GO

FENCE WI
AMERICAN
NOS. 8 &
Warranted tough, of first
good lengths, and in good
sale in large or small lots, by
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON
Nos. 199 & 201 Randolp

WE prefer them for F
—New York Tribune.
They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMI
It has NO RIVAL.—Scientific Am
This Machine is PROFITABLE
GEO. R. CHITT
General Agent for Illinois,

PIG IRON.—Charcoal
Hard, Soft and Extra
For sale low to close consignment
Room No. 3 Walker's Block

FLOUR BARREL
Staves and Circled Heading
Circled Heading in any quantity

Special Notices.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder,

Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice.

D. S. BARNES,
202 Broadway, New York.

S.—T.—1860—X.—Drake's Planta

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Franklin Chavett's Uterine

DR. N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR

What can Woman do in War?

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY!

DR. BELL'S INFIRMARY.

SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR!
SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR!
THE GREAT
Standard Remedy.
No Household is Safe Without It.

SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Healing Qualities,

84 Washington Street, Chicago.
A. W. SARGENT & CO.,

Important to Females.—Dr Cheese-

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

For the cheapest and best Hair

EYE HEALED.—Dr Whittier,

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.
Office, 132 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)
Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
Post Office Box 4351, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN,

Female Diseases, &c.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
Bags and Sacks
SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE
Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAGS!
Of every description,
157 South Water Street, 157.
MILLERS,
SEAMLESS,
GROCERS,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
GUNNY,
HAM AND FEED BAGS.

INFORMATION OF GREAT
VALUE TO EVERYBODY
Sent Free on Receipt of One Red Stamp
Address M. G. BEARD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Banking and Exchange.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK
OF CHICAGO
No. 8 Clark Street, Near South Water.

This Institution will receive sums of Money of any amount from Mechanics, Laborers, Business men and others, and interest will be allowed when left for a specified time. Buy and sell Coin and Foreign and Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York, Boston, and England, Ireland, France, Germany, and all parts of Europe.

CHAS. T. BOGGS, President.
L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO.,
BANKERS, Chicago, Ill., are now prepared to do a General Banking and Exchange business, in the office formerly occupied by R. F. Carter & Co.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Late President Burlington Branch State Bank of Iowa.
COOLBAUGH & BROOKS, Burlington, Iowa.

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago,
DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c. &c.
Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.
DRAW ON
READ, DREXEL & Co., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and
DEALER IN EXCHANGE,
No. 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.
Particular attention given to Collections.

WILLARD & KEAN,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, No. 1 Clark street, corner of South Water.
Special attention given to Collections throughout the Northwest. Accounts solicited, and interest allowed on special Deposits.

A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
44 Exchange Place, New York.
Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Treasury Notes, &c., executed promptly and satisfactorily.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co.," are prepared to do a general
Banking, Exchange and Collection Business.
Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store.

LAND WARRANTS.—The highest price paid for Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip.
ALL SIZES FOR SALE.
E. W. MOSES, Land Agent,
Office of Ruxton & Co., Bankers, 35 Clark street, corner of Lake, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 6085.

BANKING HOUSE OF
CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO,
CORNER OF LAKE AND LASALLE ST.
CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.
Transacts a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
H. CHAPIN, President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
AGENCY AT CHICAGO,
Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making
ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,
Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.
Particular attention devoted to Western business.

RUXTON & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, Telegraph Building, N. E. corner of Clark and Lake streets. Buy and sell New York Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money. Highest price paid for Illinois and Wisconsin discredited currency. Prompt attention given to collections and all business entrusted to us.

HENRY A. STONE & SON,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall Street, New York.
(NEAR OFFICE.)
Government, Railroad and Bank Stocks bought and sold at the Brokers' Board exclusively on commission. U. S. Treasury Notes bought and sold. Business paper negotiated and advances made. Sterling and French Exchange sold, and Letters of Credit obtained for parties going abroad. Interest allowed on Deposits.
Refer to Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, W. B. Gurnee, Esq., James Clapp, Esq.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN
& TRUST COMPANY,
CAPITAL..............$500,000.
HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier.
This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute Trusts from
Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.
Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.
DIRECTORS:
J. H. Dunham, James Goodwin, Henry Farnam,
John H. Foster, D. R. Holt, F. H. Magie,
P. L. Yoe, W. Doggett, A. Burley,
F. B. Cooley, C. H. McCormick, D. Gilbert,
S. A. Smith.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
England, France, Germany, Switzerland,
And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.
Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
South Water street, Chicago.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1861.
Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.
JOHN G. HAINES, President.
E. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
No. 82 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.
Dated this 28th day of May, A. D. 1861.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD Cashier.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
Telegraph Office.

Money to Loan.

$20,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT borrowers may be had of the undersigned,
On Short or Long Time,
at very low rate interest, by applying at once of
GREENEBAUM BROTHERS,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED City property, in amounts from $1,000 to $10,000 at 10 per cent. per annum. Applications made at 166 South Water street Room No. 3 Aiken's Building (up-stairs) adjoining Board of Trade. G. B. COOK.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
CHAMBERS & LEE, 131 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 6 Larmon Block,
N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL.
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 4546.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OFFICERS.
E. H. BOWEN, 80 Clark street, (up-stairs), over the United States Express Office.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Views of the English and French Press.

[From the London Times, May 13.]

New Orleans is in the hands of the Federalists. The telegrams leave no doubt that the Government at Washington, at least, are assured of the fact. * * * * *

It is scarcely worth while to speculate how so very probable a circumstance has happened. The last accounts we had from the Confederates at New Orleans, told us that the cannon of the forts and the impediments placed in the river were sufficient to prevent the approach of any fleet up to the city, and that the fortifications on the narrow passages between the lakes were strong enough to prevent the transit of troops to the landing place near the city. Upon the efficiency of these works the defensibility of New Orleans depended. It would seem that, like almost all other defensive works, these proved unavailing. The forts upon the river could not prevent the passage of the gunboats, and the forts which guarded the passes from lake to lake were, we are told, destroyed or abandoned, so that Gen. *Grant* and his land forces were able to push up in transports to within five miles of the city. If this be so, there was a fleet of gunboats in the middle of New Orleans ready to shell the place, and a land force on the shore, five miles off, ready to advance and take it.

This is another hard blow to the Confederates. It is another triumph to the Federals. It is another proof that the Federals can do more harm to the Confederates than the Confederates can do the Federals. It is a proof that in the contest now going on as to which shall have the largest share in the destruction of the country which our grandsires nursed to a nation, the Northerners will bear away the palm. The strongest can always do most damage. If a man and his wife illustrate a domestic quarrel by the destruction of the furniture of the common house, the sturdy husband can always do more damage than the most hysteric and destructively disposed wife. After the mirrors and the ornaments are gone, it requires the thews and sinews of the irate lord of creation to break up the chairs and dislocate the tables. The strong North can do more in this way than the frantic, febrile South ever can effect. * * * * *

The capture of New Orleans is to the Confederates a great damage, no doubt. If we could hear that it had been followed by any proof of submission, we might think it was something more than a damage. But—again protesting against any too serious reliance upon Amecian news—it would appear that the Southern heart is by no means softened by this new punishment. The cotton for which the Northern fleets convoy capacious hulls was not brought down to the coast or shipped in the river. "All the cotton and steamboats, except such as were necessary to transport coin and amunition, were destroyed. Eighteen millions of dollars in specie were carried off as the Invader appeared, and this was a prize which Mr. Stanton must eagerly have longed for. The Federals in getting possession of New Orleans have got possession of a city which in time of peace is the most valuable city, perhaps, on the whole continent, for it is the natural port of the most fertile valleys which are permeated by the internal waters of the American continent. But it is now many months since this city has been as worthless to the world as any village on the shore of Lake Superior. Its value was not for itself, for it is an unhealthy and even a deadly swamp. Its value was an outlet. That it has long ceased to be. It was blockaded, and now it is garrisoned. This is the only difference its capture makes to the city itself. Undoubtedly it increases the Federal power of doing harm. From New Orleans destructive inroads can be made with a facility, and fire and sword carried to every part of the neighborhood where ships can float. But the grip of accession is not less fast than before. You may gash the body, and even cut off the legs of this bulldog secession, and he may be bleeding to death, but you do not seem to be loosing his hold.

How will this new exploit affect us? The American Ministers at London and Paris are, we are told, to assure the cabinets of St. James and the Tuileries that plans are now being matured for the mitigation of the blockade and for facilitating the transmission of letters. This promise has been made from time to time at Paris, for some weeks past, and, as we can well understand, with the most sincere desire on the part of the Federal Government to fulfill it. If the Federals are in possession of New Orleans, there is, of course, an end to the blockade of that city. All the world can go in and go out, and, paying the appointed duties, import and export wherever they can find buyers and sellers. There is only one thing now wanting, and that is, that the cotton should come down to the New Orleans market. If the Southern planters should resolve to trust their cotton to the guardianship of Gen. Butler's volunteers or of Commodore Foote's gunboats, we shall, no doubt, get sufficient to give relief to our Lancashire manufacturers. But if these obstinate planters remove or destroy their stocks, or even if they refuse to bring them to market, it is hard to say what any one has gained by the capture of New Orleans. The capture of this city is creditable to the skill with which the Northerners use their naval supremacy; it is also an item in the great revenge of the Federal people; but if New Orleans is to be blockaded on the land side by the Confederates as it was before on the seaside by the Federals, and if cotton is not to reach us, we fear we shall not gain much by this long-promised "mitigation" of the blockade.

THE THUNDERER DISGUSTED WITH REBEL BLUSTER AND BACK DOWN.

[From the London Times, May 14.]

The spirit in which the fall of New Orleans has been met by the Southern press is one of fierce defiance. But the simple truth is that New Orleans has allowed itself to be placed at the mercy of the Federal fleet. It has always been a city of "rowdies," and with such persons bluster is too apt to take the place of valorous deeds. It is now in the position of waiting for the arrival of a hostile garrison, in order that it may surrender.

If words in America always represented facts, the fall of this city would be of no more importance than the fall of any common fort upon the coast. The Southern press is completely of this opinion. It most clearly perceives how the fact is capable of being made an advantage rather than a blow to the Southern cause. It is, they say, a great Confederate army released from an awkward and indefensible position; it is a Federal army shut up in a prison, where it must melt away from yellow fever; it is a city, useless because blockaded, removed from the catalogue of Confederate embarrassments. If we might judge from the slackness with which the city has been defended, we might give some credence to the affected complacency with which they contemplate its loss. But it cannot be a pleasant thing to lose the commercial capital of the South, and still less to lose it in this inglorious manner. It is vain to deny that the possession of New Orleans is such a loss to the South that, if the city could be maintained by the Federal power for an indefinite time, the South itself, great as it is, must pine and dwindle, and go back to its natural state of forest and swamp. It is vain to say that a force holding that city, and supreme wherever a boat can swim, cannot spread devastation far abroad, and ruin all the classes which depend upon profits derived from without. To do the Southerners justice, they appear inclined, at least tacitly, to admit great part of this. But they say they accept the sacrifice for the moment, and deny the Federal power to continue the pressure beyond a brief space. They say that successive garrisons will occupy the city, and in certain succession be deposited in its cemetries, and that reinforcements of sailors will come only to follow their comrades to a sailor's burial in the waters of the Mississippi. They say that, penetrate where they may, the invaders will be regarded as buccaniers and brigands, who may kill and plunder where they go, but behind whom a hostile population will always close up, shooting down their stragglers, harrassing their communications, cutting their telegraph wires, and watching every opportunity for their destruction.

The question remains whether the Southerners have the constancy to endure these terrible sufferings rather than give in. If they have, then, of course, they never can be conquered. * * * But they have sometimes talked so loudly and acted so feebly—as in this case of New Orleans—that we are not certain that words really do mean facts. It is impossible to deny what the Southern press says—that they have a great front of battle yet unkroken. There is Beauregard at Corinth with a great army, which has shown it can fight, and which he has shown himself able to lead. There is Johnston face to face with McClellan at Yorktown. There is Jackson in the Valley of the Mississippi. (?) [Bully for Jackson.] * * * * * * * *Again they have the Merrimac, which for the moment holds the command of the little sphere in which she moves.* If at any moment the genius of a general were developed in any of these commands, the whole fortune of the war might, no doubt, be yet reversed. But there is no decisive genius on either side. Beauregard came near to it, but he was a day too late at Corinth; Buchanan came quite up to it for that one moment when he took out the Merrimac, but he was wounded. In the midst of their reverses they still indulge in dreams of victory.

A SKEPTICAL AND HISTORICAL VIEW.

[From the London Herald, May 13.]

The capture of New Orleans would be a signal triumph for the Northern arms. It would be a clear, patent success, as to the reality of which the most hostile critic could not make the slightest cavil. And a success of that kind the North sadly wants. All its victories have hitherto been of so doubtful a character that the most enthusiastic hymners of Yankee prowess have found it expedient to say nothing about them as soon as the particulars oozed out. But the capture of New Orleans, cost what it might, would be a veritable triumph. It is certain the Confederates would not abandon so important a city merely for strategical purposes. They would hold it as long as defense was possible. And the solid political results of the capture would be as important as the sentimental ones upon which we have laid some stress. The possession of the Crescent City would give the Federals a *point d'appui* for attacks on the very hotbed of secession. Holding it and the upper portion of the Mississippi, they completely shut in the cotton States. They would be masters of the commercial emporium of their enemies, and deprive them of all the aid which its wealth has hitherto supplied. It would be nearly as great a blow to the South as the loss of New York to the North. And just now the fall of New Orleans would have the very great additional advantage for Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet, that it would give them a good pretext for staving off the intervention or disregarding the remonstrance of Europe. New Orleans in his hands, Mr. Lincoln can raise the blockade, and reply to the complaints of the Emperor of the French that the great cotton port is now open, and that if cotton does not come forward it is not the fault of the Federal Government, but the obstinacy of the planters, *ergo*, that the only chance of a cotton supply is the speedy subjugation of the South.

We have written "would be" because we cannot find any justification for writing "is." It is quite possible that the city has already fallen; but the intelligence brought by the Canada does not warrant the assertion. It is quite true that the reports to that effect came through Southern sources, and are, therefore, to be accepted much more readily than Northern accounts would be; but give the fullest credence to these reports, and what, we ask, do they amount to? At the utmost to this: that the Federals were approaching the city on the morning of the 24th, and that in preparation for their arrival a large quantity of cotton, &c., had been destroyed. Without any desire, therefore, to underrate the importance of this triumph, we must beg leave to reserve crediting the Federals with it until we get some reliable evidence that they have really won it.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE CAPTURE—TONE OF THE SECESSIONIST SYMPATHIZERS.

[Translated from the Patrie, May 14.]

The *Times* (London) is evidently in the right. Suppose the conquering North occupies New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and other important Southern cities—suppose the Federal conquest shall be absolute, and that they shall hold the principle ports and means of communication—what will they have accomplished? They will be masters of the country, and then, as the *Times* remarks, the blockade will be raised legally and *de facto*; but will cotton be either grown, gathered or shipped? If, as is claimed by several Southerners resident here, and well acquainted with the sentiments and animate their compatriots, the hatred between the South and North is such that we may expect anything rather than peace; if the whole territory is to become the theatre of civil and guerrilla warfare, what will become of cotton and other staples? We sincerely trust that things will not be pushed to such a pass; but for this purpose it is necessary that the North should view things differently from what it has hitherto done, and having proved its superiority in arms, it must show itself superior in its application of its own interests, and not allow a vain sentiment of self-love to sacrifice an opportunity of coming to an understanding with its adversary that will accrue to the advantage of the whole world.

A LIBERAL FRENCH VIEW OF THE CAPTURE.

[Translated from the Presse of May 13.]

The news from America is summed up in the phrase "New Orleans is taken!" All other details are wholly without importance. It matters not that Gen. Beauregard is at Corinth, that Mr. Davis or any other chief has the command of the pro-slavery forces before Yorktown, that the two *corps d'armee* are or are not considerably reinforced, that they have abandoned their intrenchments to give battle, or that they have decided to surrender at discretion—it matters not what temporary success the rebels may obtain, the fate of the rebellion, already anticipated, is now none the less an accomplished fact.

THE BLOCKADE TO BE RAISED.

[Translated from the Journal des Debat, May 13.]

If we understand aright the terms of a dispatch from New York which has just arrived, the Federals have achieved a new and most decisive success. The authorities of New Orleans were negotiating with the commander of the National squadron the capitulation of the city. The advantages—every day more marked—which the Union force is constantly gaining, while rendering the North assured of final success are also a most happy augury for neutral nations, who may justly hope that the United States will presently relax the rigor of its belligerent rights and consent to forego those extreme measures that have hitherto been necessary for the definite triumph of the Union cause. Already one signigcant fact is foreshadowed—namely, that President Lincoln is preparing to supersede the blockade at certain ports and allow trade and correspondence.

[From the London Times, 16th.]

The advantages gained in the West by the Federals have been such as is impossible to overrate, and are in singular contrast with the slow progress in Virginia. The North has a right to presume that the hour of final success is approaching, and that the secessionists, exhausted by long and laborious campaigns, dispirited by reverses, and separated from each other by advances of various Federal expeditions, will be glad to come to arrangements to re-enter the Union on easy and honorable terms, which the North would be glad to offer. This feeling sustains the Federals in all the difficulties of their position. They are accumulating debt for which no finances are providing, though their armies are threatened with a summer campaign, should the Confederates hold out; and though no one pretends to explain how the Republican Government is to be worked with eight millions of persons brought into the Union by force, to see the means for the payment of the interest on the debt incurred for their subjugation, yet the elation caused by the recent military success is so extreme at the North that no Federal doubts full and final victory to be within the grasp of the Government. As regards the South, they are apparently as determined as ever, but from the manner in which the military leaders have allowed themselves to be worsted on the Mississippi, the confidence of their own people and foreigners must be shaken in the ultimate success of their cause.

[Extracts from other Papers.]

The *Morning Post* reiterates its belief that the effect of the Union occupancy of New Orleans on the war will be inappreciable.

The Persia's news transpired via Queenstown late on Friday afternoon, producing considerable sensation in London and Liverpool, but as business was over, its effect was not determined. American securities in London showed increased firmness, while cotton in Liverpool exhibited increased heaviness.

The *Morning Herald* of the 17th believes the Confederate retreat from Yorktown will be found a piece of masterly strategy by the Confederates to gain time, when every week's delay is of the utmost importance. They compel the enemy to take up positions at a greater distance from his base of operations, thus depriving the enemy of his chief source of strength, the aid of the gunboats, and they obtain a perfect concentration of the whole Confederate army in Virginia around Richmond, so rendering each Union *corps d' armee* converging upon the Southern capital, exposed to a crushing attack from overwhelming numbers.

The *Daily News* says the military problem which awaits solution is the same as before the evacuation of Yorktown.

The *Times* remarks it would be but mockery to ask Lancashire to send ships to Beaufort for cotton, now that the great emporium of the Mississippi, accessible to millions of acres of cotton-growing land, is in the power of the Unionists.

Therefore our obvious policy is to trade with New Orleans to get our further supplies of cotton for the wants of Europeans of planters who still assert their allegiance to the Southern republic.

THE CAPACITIES OF THE BLACK RACE.

The Lesson of Jamaica.

[Jamaica Correspondent N. Y. Independent.]

"Can the emancipated slaves take care of themselves?" is doubtless a question of great interest to Christians in America, at the present time.

I have lived two years and a half as a missionary under the American Missionary Association in the mountains of Jamaica, eighteen miles from Kingston, right in the midst of a settlement of the emancipated slaves of this island, and after much careful observation, and after having a good insight into their character, habits, and life, I am prepared to say that the slaves in America, if emancipated, will take care of themselves. They do it here, and they will do it anywhere, only give them an opportunity. They not merely live here but they live well. They have everything sufficient to make them comfortable and happy. I know the people are not a lazy people. They are industrious.

Most of the people in the vicinity where I live, are obliged to obtain a living by renting land, at from four to five dollars per acre per annum, at a distance of from three to four miles, over very difficult roads from their homes, to which they have to go nearly every day to their labor; and the produce of their land they are obliged to carry on the backs of mules (oftentimes on their own heads) eighteen or twenty miles to market. Notwithstanding this manner of living would discourage me, and I am sure that it would almost any white person, yet they live so, and live comfortably, and they are as well satisfied with their lot as men generally are. I know of no one, who is not sick or disabled, but that gets a good living. I have not seen one that gets his living by stealing, or in any other dishonest manner. I am fully assured, from a careful observation of the people here, that the slaves, if emancipated, will prove an industrious, hard-laboring people. They will take care of themselves, and do it honestly.

Many suppose they are *naturally* lazy and indolent, but I know from what I have seen they are not. They may be under slavery, where they have no inducement to labor. But who can blame them? There is no training in the world so calculated to make men lazy as the system of slavery; but give to them their liberty; let them have the inducements that other men have to labor; let them know that they can work for themselves, and that the fruit of their labor will be their own, and they will show themselves nearly equal to any other class of people in energy and industry.

A Brutal Colonel.

We have received letters of late portraying the conduct of Col. Dunham of the 50th Indiana regiment, as the most shameful and unsoldier-like that could be imagined in an officer. Whilst he sympathises with traitors, he abuses his own men without mercy. Why he is allowed to live, drinking whisky to drunkenness, neglecting his duty, courting a rich secesh lady, and keeping such men as Henry C. Houston, his Quartermaster, under arrest for pretended offenses, is what we wonder at. We know from private sources that his charges are false. Houston is well known in this community, and we only speak the sentiments of every good citizen when we say that he is in every respect the Colonel's superior. We receive anonymous letters from the Colonel's regiment confirming much more than we have stated, but forbear publishing at present. Could not our Governor say something that would be listened to by the superior officers? We hope, for humanity's sake, the Colonel will be removed and a good man put in his place.—*Bedford* (*Ind.*) *Press.*

We have heard similar complaints from gentlemen of integrity and standing, who reside in Bowling Green. Col. Dunham, instead of winning the respect and confidence of the loyal people there, to-day would not be trusted by some of them. This condition of things should not exist.—*Louisville Democrat.*

THE CROPS.—Winter wheat is looking finely in this county. Spring wheat has in some places already been attacked by the chinch bug. This is earlier than ever known before, and in connection with the fact that it is generally late and thin on the ground, it promises but poorly for our crop. Contrary to the general rule the latest sowed wheat looks the best. Some fields of barley are also injured by the chinch bug. Corn that was up was badly injured by the late frosts, and the continued cold weather has doubtless caused considerable rotting of the seed which is now generally in the ground.—*Sycamore* (*Ill.*) *Republican.*

General Notices.

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the County of Cook, are requested to hand them into the County Clerk's Office before the first of June.
E. F. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
Chicago, May 26th, 1862.

SOLDIERS, READ.—Send your Discharge Paper to SNYDER, COOK & CO., and get your Back Pay by return mail. We do not want soldiers to understand by this that their papers are to be shaved by Bankers. We account to them for EVERY cent of their demand, dollar for dollar. See our advertisement in another column.
SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

SYRUP.—100 Brls. Belcher's GOLDEN and AMBER Syrup, for sale cheap, in lots to suit, by WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, 210 South Water street.

SHAVED HICKORY HOOPS.
50,000 HICKORY HOOPS,
Shaved by hand, put up in bundles of fifty each, for sale cheap. Enquire of WM. LANG, Cooper Shop corner of Michigan and Pine streets. Post Office Box 3688.

USE POWELL'S POLISH
For Sewing Machines.
101 DEARBORN STREET.
[my20-r490-1m]

FURS RECEIVED ON STORAGE, and preserved from
MOTHS, DAMPNESS,
And all damages or loss, through the Summer. Receipts given, and charges low.
J. A. SMITH & CO., 116 Lake-st.

CLEAN FLAX SEED FOR SALE.
CHOICE CLEAN SEED
For Sowing purposes. One hundred and fifty bushels for sale by
E. W. BLATCHFORD,
Lead and Oil Works.

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON.
The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at its Dock, in Chicago, a supply of Charcoal Iron, direct from its Blast Furnace, and of all grades, to which the attention of those wanting the best quality of the Lake Superior Metal is invited. Office No. 13 Wells street. JESUP, KENEDY & Co., Agents. Also for the sale of the Pioneer Iron in quantities to suit customers.

LITTLE BEAUTY PIANOS.—A full supply on hand selling rapidly. Also, Second-Hand Pianos, but little used,
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Send for a description. Take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly. No. 115 Lake street.
N. GOOLD.

FRUIT OF 1862.—The first Fruit of the season,
STRAWBERRIES.
Parties wishing to engage daily supplies of this luscious fruit, should leave their orders at 50 State street.
H. P. STANLEY.

USE POWELL'S POLISH
For Pianos and Furniture.
101 DEARBORN STREET.
[my20-r490-1m]

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf.
172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

ENOCH WOODS,
(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)
No. 180 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS,
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—Persons deprived of an Eye can have the defect removed by the insertion of an artificial one without a surgical operation, having all the motion, color, &c., of the natural organ. It so closely resembles nature that it cannot be detected. They are made on a new principle, with a new material, which cannot be imitated or equalled by any other maker. T. F. DAVIS, the manufacturer, is the only practical maker in this country.
N. B.—Send for a Circular to No. 483 Broadway, New York.

HEADQUARTERS 65th REGIMENT, Camp Douglas, May 28th, 1862.
To Officers and Soldiers of the 65th Ill. Infantry:
All commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of the 65th Ill. Infantry now absent from their regiment, are requested to report forthwith at Camp Douglas. The regiment being under marching orders, all leaves of absence and furloughs expire with the date of this notice. By order of
DANIEL CAMERON, Col. Commanding.
D. C. BRADLEY, Adjt.

CAVALRY HORSES
FOR UNITED STATES ARMY.
Proposals will be received at Harrisburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Indianapolis Ind., by the officers of the United States Quartermaster's Department, stationed at these places, respectively, until the fifth (5th) day of June next, for the delivery on or before the thirtieth (30th) of that month, as follows:
2,500 Cavalry Horses at Perryville, Maryland.
1,500 Cavalry Horses at Chicago, Illinois.
1,000 Cavalry Horses at Indianapolis, Indiana.
Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than six (6) nor more than eight (8) years old, not less than fifteen (15) hands high, all dark colors, and adapted to cavalry service. None will be received until they are inspected by an authorized agent of the Government, at the point where delivered.
Proposals will be sealed and directed to the United States Quartermaster, at the points above designated, and accompanied by the written pledge of two good and sufficient sureties for the performance of the contract.
By order of the Quartermaster Gen'l U. S. Army.
J. A. POTTER,
Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

WANTED 500 AGENTS.
A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.
Pension, Pay and Bounty Laws,
TOGETHER WITH
Full Instructions, Forms and Official Decisions relative to Prosecuting Claims against the Government.
Published by the Tribune Company.
This work is a complete guide in the prosecution of claims against the Government, arising out of the present war.
It is published in a cheap edition, so that it can be retailed at fifty cents, and can thus be placed in the hands of the thousands of claimants who have heretofore been without a guide to direct them in obtaining their dues from the Government.
EVERY LAWYER in the country has felt the need of just such a book for the past year.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE and the FRIENDS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS in the Army can here obtain all the information that they require respecting the rights of soldiers, and the mode of obtaining them.
The book contains full and complete forms and instructions, so that any ordinary business man can, by using it as a guide, collect soldiers' claims. The forms are such as are used by the oldest established War Claim offices, and have been approved by the departments at Washington.
A rapid and extensive sale of the book is anticipated, and a large edition will be printed to supply the trade.
Single copies sent by mail post paid, on receipt of the retail price, 50 cents. Stamps taken.
H. H. LANDON, Agent,
80 Lake state, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago.
Post Office Box 4472.
Send a red stamp and get circular.

ILLINOIS STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Fourth Annual Convention of the Illinois State Sabbath School Association will be held in the Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church (corner of Washington), in the City of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 3d day of June proximo, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Its sessions will continue for two days. Distinguished speakers from abroad have signified their intention to be present and mingle in the exercises. The Committee are in correspondence with practical Sabbath School men from several of our large cities, and trust that many of them will be in attendance.
Each evangelical school in the State is invited to send AT LEAST TWO DELEGATES (male or female) to the Convention, with such statistics from their school as they may be able to obtain, bringing proper credentials of their appointment.
Pastors are especially invited to be present and take part in the proceedings.
The object of the Convention is to promote the general interest of the cause, and to awaken a deeper and more abiding interest in the hearts of Christians in behalf of the moral and religious education of the children and youth in the "Garden State."
To this end, the Committee ask for a general representation from all parts of the State.
Delegates who REPORT themselves will be cordially entertained in Christian families in the City during the Convention.
Those who can do so are requested to notify (by mail) Mr. E. S. Wells several days previous to the Convention, and all Delegates will confer a favor upon the Committee by reporting themselves, on their arrival, at the bookstore of Messrs. Tomlinsons, 153 and 155 Lake street, (up-stairs), where a member of the Committee will be in readiness to assign them places.
Fraternally,
E. S. WELLS,
J. G. CONRAD,
J. N. BARKER, Ex. Com.
G. C. COOK,
J. G. SWEET,
CHICAGO, May, 1862.
Country papers in Illinois and Wisconsin please copy.

Paper Hangings.

PAPER HANGINGS
AT LESS THAN COST.
Closing Out Sale to Close Concern.
GREAT BARGAINS
Offered to Cash Buyers.
CHAS. ANDRESS, No. 83 Randolph Street.

F. E. RIGBY, JR., Agent
Importer and Jobber of
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
General House Painter.
89 Randolph street, Chicago.

DRAKE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.
PAPER HANGERS, ETC. ETC.
No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

Hard Rubber Truss.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER
TRUSS.
MANUFACTURED UNDER GOODYEAR'S PATENT.

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS.
Warranted for Five Years.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.
Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
87 Fulton street..........New York.
43 Lake street..........Chicago.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tolman & Co..........Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn..........Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber..........St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak..........Philadelphia.
A. Couse..........Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein..........New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer..........Toronto, C. W.
Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSANDS. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies; and from all these quarters we have had most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.
At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago,
Or either of the above wholesale agents.

Segars.

CORBIN & CO.
COR
BINS
OWN
SEGARS.
Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco.
For sale at Wholesale and Retail at
NO. 65 CLARK STREET
Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Removals.

REMOVAL.
BASSETT & HAMMOND
Have removed to
No. 124 Lake Street,
Second door East of Clark street,
Where can be found a complete assortment of HATS AND CAPS, of our own and New York manufacture.

TURNER & SIDWAY,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Saddles, Horse Collars, Trunks, Whips, &c.,
HAVE REMOVED
To No. 49 Lake Street.

REMOVAL.—RUBBER GOODS,
RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,
Capes, Ponchos, and Havelocks,
RUBBER COATS AND LEGGINS,
Rubber and Leather
BELTING.
HOSE, PACKING, &c.
JOHN B. IDESON, & CO.,
111 Randolph street.

House Furnishing.

GREAT CARPET HALL
OF
Hollister & Wilkins,
135 & 137 - - LAKE STREET - - 135 & 137
[UP-STAIRS.]
The Best Goods at Low Prices.
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS.
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNISHING GOODS.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Prime Live Geese Feathers.
Hollister & Wilkins'
GREAT CARPET HALL,

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET.
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS,
WARRANTED,
SENT BY MAIL UPON RECEIPT OF
ONE DOLLAR.
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, 202 Randolph Street.

USE POWELL'S POLISH
For Railroad Cars.
101 DEARBORN STREET.
[my20-r490-1m]

Commission Merchants.

1862 CLARY & HOWE. 1862
Shipping and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
Foot of North Lasalle Street, Chicago.

1862 MATHER & CO., 1862
SHIPPING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

H. H. HAYDEN,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
216 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Orders and Consignments Solicited.
ADVANCES MADE.

SAMUEL GREENE & CO.,
(Successor to WM. H. RICE.)
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Agents for Ohio and Joliet Potteries,
C. S. Crosby's German, Chemical & Family Soaps.
OFFICE AND WAREROOM,
Basement No. 2 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

BATES, STONE & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Fish,
HAMS, LARD, BUTTER,
CHEESE, SEEDS, DRIED FRUITS, &c.
No. 217 South Water street, Chicago.

DAVID E. McLEAN & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Montreal, C. E.
Cash advances made by IRWIN & MOREY, No. 9 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, on shipments of
Flour and Grain Consigned to us.

IRWIN & MOREY,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 9 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

CHAMPION & TODD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Wholesale Dealers in Green and Dried Fruits, No. 141 South Water street, Chicago.
H. C. CHAMPION. JAMES TODD.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
Wm. A. Brown & Co.,
New York.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO.,
Forwarding and Shipping Agents.

WILLIAM R. STONE,
General Produce Commission Merchant,

WHEELER, NEELY & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 7 Board of Trade Building.

CYRUS CLARKE,
Produce Commission Shipping Merchant,
NUMBER 10 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO.

PATRICK & CO., GENERAL

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
FOR A COMMISSION.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RAPPLEYE & SHELDON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LEE & ANTES,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

BRUCE, SCOTT & CO., Produce

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
47 Broad street, New York.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE
General Commission Merchants,

BALL, BURBANK & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MORSE & YARWOOD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
136 SOUTH WATER STREET,

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 153 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Commission Merchants.

HEWES & BRAUNS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 6 Wigwam Building, Market street, Chicago, Ill.

FARWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON
all kinds of
PRODUCE AND BROOM CORN,

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORD & NORTON,
STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SAM'L A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

To Contractors.

NOTICE.—Sealed Proposals are invited until the 7th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 4,000 head of Beef Cattle on the hoof, each to be delivered at Washington City, and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross. Heifers and Bulls not wanted.

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government may require.

The first delivery of Cattle to be made on the 10th of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as Government may require.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes, or other Government funds.

Bids to be addressed to Major A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

FORM OF GUARANTEE:

This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between George Gilbert, Joseph Sampson and Seth P. Warner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE GILBERT,
JOSEPH SAMPSON,
S. P. WARNER.
Chicago, May 28, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of RAWSON & BARTLETT, is dissolved by the death of R. T. Rawson. All business of the late firm will be settled by John A. Bartlett.
JOHN A. BARTLETT.
Chicago, May 30, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of RAWSON & BARTLETT, and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 30 Lake street.
STEPHEN W. RAWSON,
JOHN A. BARTLETT.
Chicago, May 30, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
CALORIC GRAIN DRYER.
The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership in the business of Drying Grain and manufacturing Kiln Dried Meal, under the name and style of Sylvester Marsh & Co.
SYLVESTER MARSH.
E. K. HUBBARD.
Chicago, April 28th, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of Jno. Clark & Co.
JNO. CLARK,
JNO. H. MARSHALL,
PAUL JONES.
Chicago, May 1st, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the style and firm name of
KELLOGG & GRAY,
For the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds.
A. S. KELLOGG.
C. W. GRAY.

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEES SALE.—Whereas, on the 12th day of September, 1857, Levi H. Waterhouse, (his wife joining therein,) to secure the payment of his promissory note of that date, for $2,350, payable to L. C. Paine Freer, or order, executed his deed of trust to the undersigned as trustee.
EPHRAIM INGALLS.
Chicago, May 21, 1862.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery and Special Commissioner.
Chicago, May 14th, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will sell on the 11th day of June next, at my office, No. 97 Washington street, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.
ASHER CARTER,
Assignee of T. B. Carter.
Chicago, May 31st 1862.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Edson Keith and John A. Gurley vs. Robert G. Boone, Edward N. Larmon and Thomas Hoyne.—Foreclosure of Mortgage.
SUMNER MARBLE,
Special Master in Chancery.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts. Sol'rs.
Chicago, May 13th, 1862.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, Seligman Schlesinger the Mortgagee in a certain Mortgage Deed.
SELIGMAN SCHLESINGER, Mortgagee.
Chicago, May 3d, 1862.

GUARDIAN SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Notice is hereby given that on the fifth day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., I shall sell, at public auction, at the premises to be sold, the following personal property, to wit: Four Frame Two Story Dwelling Houses, being Nos. 164 and 166 on Monroe street, and the two houses in their rear upon the alley.
JOHN JONES,
Guardian of W. T. Moore.
Chicago, May 14, 1862.

Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Racine and Peoria Railroad Company will be held at Delavan, in Tazewell County, on Wednesday, June 11th, at 1 o'clock P. M.
W. G. GREENE, President.
JAS. BUSHNELL, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY will hold its annual meeting for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business at its office in Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1862.

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Chicago.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

Steamboat Lines.

LAKE SUPERIOR.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE
AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINE.
THE PROPELLER
T. W. BACKUS
Will leave our Dock this WEDNESDAY EVENING for ONTONAGON, calling at intermediate ports. For Freight or Passage apply to
A. HARVEY & CO.,

THE
Western Transportation Co.
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1862.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,
130 Canal Boats,
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
The Upper Lake Line Daily.
W. T. Co. Steamers. B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA, FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE, WENONA,
MOHAWK, MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH, EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE, GALENA,
MAYFLOWER, CHICAGO.
The Detroit Line Daily,
W. T. Co. Steamers. W. T. Co. Steamers.
MISSOURI, DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS, CONCORD,
SAGINAW, MARY STEWART
OMAR PASHA.
Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.
Central Railroad Steamers.
EQUATOR, EQUINOX,
ABAXES, EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE, COMET,
ROCKET, MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA, ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN,
CONSIGNEES:
C. Y. RICHMOND,
Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.
J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent,
Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE
Northern Transportation Co'y
OF OHIO
Is prepared to transport property between
Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,
With promptness, care and dispatch.
LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS
AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO
Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.
AGENTS:
CLARY & HOWE, Agents,
Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND
AND
1862 Chicago Line. 1862
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.,
BETWEEN
Chicago and Buffalo,
DAILY LINE
B., C. & C. Line Steamers. W. T. Co. Steamers.
FOUNTAIN CITY, MOHAWK,
GALENA, FREE STATE,
WENONA, TONAWANDA,
MENDOTA, PLYMOUTH,
CHICAGO, MAYFLOWER,
EVERGREEN CITY, NEPTUNE.
SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt.,
C. Y. RICHMOND,
Agent for Eastward Bound Freight, Office foot of North Dearborn street, Chicago.
J. W. TUTTLE,
Agent for Westward Bound Freight, Office foot of State street, Chicago.
A. A. SAMPLE,
Passenger Agent, Office No. 6 North Clark street, Chicago.

1862. MISSOURI RIVER 1862.
PACKET LINE.
ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.
STEAMER OMAHA,
Captain F. B. KERCHEVAL. S. DO. DAY, Clerk.
STEAMER WEST WIND,
Captain J. D. HOOPER. W. W. COPELAND, Clerk.
WILL LEAVE ST. JOSEPH TRI-WEEKLY
During the Season,
To Travelers and Shippers to the Upper Missouri,
Overland Transportation Companies
THROUGH CONTRACTS MADE
STEAMER ALEX. MAJORS,

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

THE CITY.

Supervisors.—The June term of the Board of Supervisors commences on Monday next.

The Streets.—North Wells street is being Macadamized; ditto Monroe street. A good many other streets ought to be.

Aldermanic Intelligence.—The City Council of Baltimore, we understand, contemplate visiting this city on or about the 9th of June. The Monumental turtles will be heartily welcomed.

For Corinth.—Two of Taylor's Battery, Company B, will leave Chicago for Corinth on Tuesday morning, and will take any *letters* for Corinth which may be left at this office up to Monday evening.

Free Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear.—The poor of the city and surrounding country, desirous of obtaining the benefits of this institution, will apply to Dr. J. B. Walker, the Surgeon, at 117 South Clark street.

New Books.—Fresh supplies of "Bay Path," "Agnes of Sorrento," "Pearl of Orr's Island," &c., together with Artemus Ward's new book and all the June magazines, are now ready at Walsh's, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

Pastorate Supplied.—The Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Chicago District, Rev. E. M. Boring, has employed Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., to supply the pastorate of the Clark street M. E. Church until otherwise provided for.

War Meeting.—The next war meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, North Side, on Sunday evening next. Col. Drummond, and other interesting speakers are expected to address the meeting.

False Alarm.—The alarm of fire at about seven o'clock last evening was occasioned by the burning out of a chimney on North Clark street. The chimney was probably benefitted by the burning—the city was not, much. Place the cost of these needless alarms for a short time to the credit of a telegraph alarm, and we might soon balance accounts with the cost of such a system.

The Morris Minstrel Troupe.—The popular Ethiopian Minstrel troupe, known as the Morris Troupe, from Boston, will give three of their excellent entertainments at Bryan Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week. This troupe bring with them a most excellent reputation as vocalists and instrumentalists in their peculiar style of music.

Another Oratorio Next Season.—We are informed that the Mendelssohn Society at their last meeting unanimously decided to rehearse Mendelssohn's splendid oratorio of "St. Paul," with the view of producing it next season. It is more than probable that Balatka will superintend its progress. His success in "Elijah" at once points to him as the proper person to undertake the project.

North Market Hall Sabbath School—Regular Monthly Meeting.—Col. W. B. Denman, of Quincy, and Albert Woodruff, Esq., of New York, will address the above meeting. Those who wish to listen to instructive and pleasing speakers will not lose this opportunity. Several other gentlemen from abroad, whose names we do not know, are also to be present and participate in the exercises. Services commence at three o'clock.

Three Months Men.—Thirteen full companies had tendered their services up to yesterday morning to guard Camp Butler at Springfield, as follows:—From Jonesville, 1; Peoria, 1; Bunker Hill, 1, Griggsville, 1; Hillsboro', 1; Lawrence, 1; Vandalia, 1; Centralia, 1; Decatur, 1; Pekin, 1; Jervis, 1: Bloomington, 2; which makes a full regiment. In addition to these, Pike county and Bloomington have each raised a full company of three years men.

Bryan Guards.—This company is named after our liberal fellow-citizen, Thomas B. Bryan, Esq. Most of its men have seen service, and the muster roll is rapidly filling up. A few more good recruits are wanting. The recruiting offices are at Metropolitan Hall, Monroe's headquarters, Canal street, near the corner of Madison; No. 39 Milwaukee avenue, near the corner of Hubbard street, and McGuire's saloon, near Clark street bridge, 39 North Clark street.

Villainous.—An old gray haired man from the country was swindled out of fifteen dollars by a confidence man at the Washington street entrance of the Portland Block, yesterday. We would caution our rural friends against indulging in any financial operations or lending money to any afflicted customers near this block or any other block having two entrances. If you are foolish enough to do so at one entrance go immediately to the other, and you will see where your money goes to.

For Our Soldiers.—Our soldiers in Camp Douglas will move on Monday, most likely, into a Southern clime, where they will need such things as bandages, extract of ginger, musquito nets, &c. Will not our warm-hearted and patriotic ladies again respond to the needs of our brave men, who dread only the diseases of the South at this time? Bandages should be about two and a half inches wide, and three yards long, musquito nets of any size. Send to Mrs. Franklin, President of Hospital Aid Society, or Rev. E. B. Tuttle, No. 96 North Franklin street. Send at once.

The North Chicago Douglas Home Guards.—Messrs. Cuthbertson, Dooher and Gibbons commenced recruiting a company yesterday, under the above name, for camp duty at Camp Douglas, or elsewhere in this State. Last evening at six o'clock this company mustered forty-six men, and expected to be filled up by this evening. Wm. Cuthbertson is a young lawyer of this city, and we have every reason to believe that under his and the energy of his associates, this company will be fully equipped and ready for garrison duty by the beginning of next week. Mr. Cuthbertson will be the Captain of this company, as it is entirely his own getting up. Recruiting office under the Hamilton House, corner of North Clark and Water streets.

Domestic Gymnastics.—Some little excitement was created in the vicinity of the Stewart House last evening by a report that a lady had attempted suicide by hanging. The facts were that one of the domestics in endeavoring to get from the main building to the kitchen roof, for the purpose of shutting a skylight, caught her hand in such a manner as to leave her hanging without the power to extricate herself. Her cries for assistance being heard upon the street, attracted quite a crowd, who could plainly see her hanging, but were yet unable to assign a reason for it, and hence the report, as above mentioned. The inmates of the house were apprised of her situation, and she was speedily relieved from her unpleasant predicament.

Early Strawberries.—Strawberries are becoming quite plenty in market; but of course they come from Southern Illinois or some other *southern* country. But the fine—aye, very fine, basket for which we were indebted to H. M. Thompson, Esq., of Lake Forest, shows that they can be successfully raised in this climate. His process is to start them early in his green house, and when the weather becomes warmer, set them out to ripen. With very little trouble and expense, Mr. Thompson has for a week or two had an abundance of the finest fruit for his own table and some to bestow upon his friends. We hope this hint will hereafter be acted upon by everybody that has a green-house. The delicious early fruit will pay a hundred fold for all the trouble of raising it.

Important Railroad Consolidation.—It will be an item of interest to railroad men as well as the public in general, to learn that the Great Western and Grand Trunk railways of Canada have united. C. Y. Bridges, Esq., has been appointed General Superintendent, a gentleman admirably qualified by long railroad experience for the position. A. Wallingford, Esq., will continue to be the agent here, and a most excellent continuance it is, too. Hereafter all passengers for Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Europe will go by the Great Western road to Hamilton, thence to Toronto, etc., by the Grand Trunk route, freight by the same roads. Both the offices here will be kept open, the one at the Adams House by Mr. Warrack, the other, opposite the Tremont House, by Mr. Wallingford. Many of the outside agencies such as Cincinnati, Louisville, etc., as well as the freighting business, to Boston by the Grand Trunk will be discontinued. The new consolidation under the administration of Superintendent Brydges and agent Wallingford, the latter of whom knows how to keep a railroad, cannot but do a most thriving business.

THE LILL-HILDEBRAND CASE.

Arguments on the Motion to Discharge Bail.

The Circuit Court was occupied yesterday in hearing the arguments upon the motion to discharge bail in the Lill-Hildebrand case, offered by the plaintiff.

Mr. Martin for the plaintiff at nine o'clock resumed his argument. He insisted that the clause in the Constitution relative to imprisonment for debt must be looked upon as a basis of future legislation rather than a direct legislative enactment. It merely announced a general principle to be carried out by legislative enactment, and it cannot be carried into practical operation without the aid of some statute. It stands as an abstract declaration of right, and unless there is an express statutary provision the plaintiff cannot be held to bail. There was no such statute except the bail act. Counsel further proceeded, showing that that act does not authorise the arrest of a defendant upon the particular ground of fraud in the contract, nor authorize the clerk to issue a *capias* in an action of fraud in the inception of a contract, but only where there was fraud in avoiding the execution. It is only where the nature of the cause of action is set forth in the affidavit with the surrounding facts and circumstances, that they are entitled to their *capias*; and the trouble with the clause in the statute is, that it does not give the clerk the function of deciding whether it is fraud under the Constitution.

The counsel insisted that the seduction, as laid down in the plaintiff's affidavit, was only a subsequent in order of time, not a consequent of breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff says the seduction was the result of a diabolical plot aside from the breach of promise, but this plot is not explained. The ground of arrest is not laid down in the affidavit up to the spirit of the Constitution.

In regard to the point that the bail was fixed by a Deputy Clerk of the Court, the counsel read the affidavit of Fred. Waite, Deputy Clerk, certifying that he took the affidavit of plaintiff and fixed the bail. Mr. Waite had assured him there was a mistake of $40,000 in the bail bond. He had determined to fix it at $20,000, but undoubtedly he was so fluttered and confused in the presence of the fair Philomena, that he doubled it, and now it appears somebody else got fluttered and confused, and the bail is again doubled, reaching $80,000. Counsel urged that a deputy was not invested with judicial functions, and that the case in question was one of that character. In support of this position cited Hobart's Eng. Rep. 13, third of Burrows 1259, first of Humphrey 312, and first of Spencer 476, fourth Dow & Ri. 619, 7th Ton. 303 and 6th Cal. 57.

After briefly touching upon the points that the original cause of arrest must be carried all through the declaration and affidavit, and that the facts were untrue, Mr. Kaiser for the plaintiff made a brief argument, of which the following are the principal points: Affidavit compiled with the regulation of the clause in the constitution proving a strong presumption of fraud. (1st Hill pp. 202, 373.) In regard to the fixing of bail by a deputy, the chief clerk was responsible for all deputy's acts. That seduction was not the immediate consequence of breach of promise was immaterial; that both affidavit and declamation set forth clearly a case of breach of promise; that the counter affidavit should be stricken from the file, as it was not a matter of proof or evidence.

Mr. Dow, for plaintiff, argued that this action was not properly a debt, but an action rounding in damages; that the Massachusetts courts had decided that in cases of this kind no garnishee process or attachment could issue; this kind of a case is one of the nature of *ex delicto*; that the circumstances and devices used constituted frauds (21st Ill. 316); in relation to fixing of bail by deputy, counsel took the same grounds as his associate, and cited 14th Ill. 254. As to the cross motion counsel defined the terms impertinent and scandalous upon which the motion is grounded, citing 4th Bouv. Insts, p. 368, § 4,167.

Mr. Van Arman, for the defendant, in relation to the fixing of bail by a deputy, said it must be simply ascertained whether the duty was a judicious one. That it was such was manifest without citing authorities.

Fraud must consist in the intention of misrepresenting existing facts, not in a false promise. In this breach of promise case the plaintiff must have made a misstatement of some existing fact connected with the contract. The utmost the affidavit tends to prove is that Lill made this contract without the intent of performing it. That is not fraud. After arguing somewhat at length upon the relation between the bail act and the clause of the Constitution and whether an order of bail could issue in an action *ex contractu*, the argument was closed and the Court announced he should reserve his decision for the present.

Arrival of Prisoners from Madison.

About one thousand secesh prisoners arrived in the city last night, over the Northwestern Railroad, from Madison, Wisconsin, destined for Camp Douglas. They comprise all the well prisoners left at Camp Randall of the twelve hundred sent there a short time since—one hundred and twenty of whom have died, and about another hundred left in hospital at Madison. They came in two trains, numbering in all twenty-five cars, guarded by companies A and B of the 19th Wisconsin regiment, under command of Capt. Strong of company A. Leaving Madison at about half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, they arrived at the depot in this city at about eight in the evening, whence, after a few minutes' detention to connect the two trains, they were taken to Camp Douglas. Most of them appeared in very good spirits, if we may judge by the noise they made as they passed through the city.

The 19th Wisconsin is now under marching orders, having been ordered to Washington. They leave Madison early next week—the two companies, who guarded the prisoners, meeting them here. The regiment now numbers 980 men. Recruiting for the 20th is also going on rapidly, and they are expected to be in readiness for service in a short time.

The Bishop Concert.—The sale of tickets for Mad. Bishop's concert is rapidly going on at Higgin's music store. As but one concert will be given in this city, we advise all who would enjoy a most excellent musical treat to go. The following is the programme for the evening:

PART I.

1. Fantasia on "Rigoletto" .... Lists
GUSTAVE DESPIESS.
2. The Heart Bow'd Down (from the "Bohemian Girl") .... Balfe
MR. E. SEGUIN.
3. "Oh! luce de quest' Anima" ....Donizetti
MADAME ANNA BISHOP.
4. The Muleteer's Song .... Massey
MR. E. SEGUIN.
5. Ballad—"Oft in the Stilly Night" ....Stevenson
MADAME ANNA BISHOP.
6. "Une Nuit D'Ete," Rhapsodie ....DeSpiess
GUSTAVE DESPIESS.
7. New Song—"Robin Redbreast" .....J. Hubbard
MADAME ANNA BISHOP.
8. Duetto Buffo—"Quanto Amore" ....Donizetti
MADAME ANNA BISHOP and MR. E. SEGUIN.

PART II.

1. "The Dashing White Sergeant" ....Bishop
MADAME ANNA BISHOP.
2. Song—"The Village Blacksmith" ....Weiss
MR. E. SEGUIN.
3. "Do They Think of Me at Home" ....Glover
MADAME ANNA BISHOP.
4. Danza ....DeSpiess
GUSTAVE DESPIESS.
5. Ballad—"The Beggar Girl" ....
MADAME ANNA BISHOP.
6. "Largo al Factotum" ....Rossini
MR. E. SEGUIN.
7. Mexican Cancion—"La Catatumba" ....
MADAME ANNA BISHOP.
8. The Flag of Our Union ....Morris
MADAME ANNA BISHOP.

Sabbath School Union.—The President and officers of the Chicago Sabbath School Union, desire to meet the superintendents and as many teachers as is practicable, at the Young Mens' Christian Association rooms, Clark street, corner of Washington, this evening. It is *earnestly desired* that there be a very *full* representation, and *especially* the *Superintendents*, as matters relative to the State Convention and a public procession of the Sabbath Schools of the city, are to be discussed, and respecting which the advice of all interested is necessary. We trust this call will not be in vain. Meeting commences at half-past seven o'clock.

R. W. Grand Lodge of Good Templars.—At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, in Detroit, this week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

J. B. Chase, of Penn., R. W. G. T.
G. S. Graves, of Wis., R. W. G. C.
Miss A. M. Way, of Ind., G. W. V. T.
D. R. Pershing, of Ind., R. G. W. S.
J. W. Ferguson, of Canada, R. G. W. T.

Chicago was selected as the place for holding the next session of the R. W. G. L.

Patriotic.—A six-horse team of the United States Express Company yesterday drove a band of music about the streets of the city, to help along the recruiting for the three months' regiments. The services of this were given for the benefit of the cause of the country, without charge, by H. D. Colvin, Esq., the enterprising agent of the United States Express Company.

Snyder, Cook & Co.—The patronage of this firm is constantly increasing. They seem to have successfully distanced all opposition. Their system of doing business will be popular in the West—because it is safe.

Illinois Sabbath School Convention.

We are pleased to note the arrival of several distinguished Sabbath school workers in our midst who have come as delegates to this Convention, among whom are Albert Woodruffe, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Lucius Hart, New York, and Col. Denman of Quincy. It is probably known to many of our readers that Mr. Woodruffe was the founder of the first Sabbath school ever established in Paris, France, among the American population. He has had long experience in the work, and is an excellent speaker for a popular audience. He is to address the boys at the Reform School on Sabbath morning, and several Mission Sabbath schools in the afternoon, and the children's meeting under the care of D. L. Moody, North Market, in the evening.

We understand that the Wisconsin State Convention, held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, was a gathering of very great interest; but there, as almost everywhere, but few of the citizens came out during the day. We trust our citizens will *not* "go and do likewise," but that *every* Sabbath school in the city will be represented by *at least five* delegates. *One* person from each family in the city will fill Bryan Hall to overflowing. Is it too much to expect that at least one from every two families will be present? If so, the Clark street M. E. Church will be "full and more too."

The Convention will organize at 10 a. m., on Tuesday of next week, and during the day the time will be occupied with practical matters, vital to the success of any Sabbath School teacher. Nor is the meeting intended for gentlemen only, but will be quite as profitable to ladies.

Prominent speakers from New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Milwaukee, Cincinnati and other cities will be present and add greatly, by their counsel and remarks, to the interest of the occasion.

The following roads will grant return free passes to delegates who come with *proper credentials* and attend the Convention, and pay *full fare* over the road in coming in: Chicago, Alton & St. Louis; Chicago & Milwaukee; Chicago & Northwestern; Galena & Chicago Union.

Dr. Jewett's Appointments.

Sunday evening, June 1st, Marseilles.
Monday evening, June 2d, Ottawa.
Wednesday June 4th, will attend the Sabbath School Anniversary, Chicago.
Thursday, June 5th, Mendota.
Friday, June 6th, Wyanet.
Saturday, June 7th, Elmira.
Sunday, June 8th, Wetherfield and Kewannee.
Monday, June 9th, Oneida.
Tuesday, June 10th, Altona.
Wednesday, June 11th, Galesburg.
Thursday, June 12th, Elmwood.
Sunday, June 15th, Geneva.
Monday, June 16th, St. Charles.
Tuesday, June 17th, Sycamore.
Wednesday, June 18th, Lane.

The undersigned will rely on the friends of Reform in the several places named to make the needful arrangements to secure him audience with the people. The chances of doing good in connection with such services are in proportion to the numbers present, and it is easier for a public speaker to address five hundred than fifty.

The servant of the public,
CHAS. JEWETT.

The Strawberry Festival of the Ladies of Trinity Church.—In consequence of the storm last evening, it has been determined to continue the Festival this (Saturday) evening. Those who ventured out in the rain were rewarded by one of the rarest treats of the season—delicious strawberries and cream, and the choicest strains of the Great Western Band. Let there be a large turn-out this evening.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Circuit Court.—The present term of the Circuit Court closes this week, and Judge Manierre goes to Waukegan on Monday. The attention of the Court yesterday was occupied with the arguments in the Lill-Hildebrand case, which are reported at length elsewhere.

Recorder's Court.—The June term of the Recorder's Court commences on Monday next. The court room during the vacation has been repaired, and now presents a very neat appearance.

The Link Case.—In the case of the Architectural Iron Works *vs.* John Link, the jury returned a sealed verdict yesterday, finding due the petitioners, on account of work and materials, $3,619.74, and entitled to a lien on the premises.

The Patent Case.—The Patent case so long in hearing before the U. S. Circuit Court, is still pending, and will not probably be finished before the middle of next week.

United States Circuit Court—*Before Hon. Judge Drummond*—No. 583—Chancery; Isaac Park vs. Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad Company. On motion of complainant's solicitor, injunction granted &c., and bill filed as prayed for. No. 628—William B. Billings vs. the City of Rock Island; submitted to Court. Issue and judgment for plaintiff.

No. 569—Chancery; Lorenz Franz vs. H. Franz et al; default, and referred to master to take proofs and report. No. 625—Chancery; Harriet L. Scott vs. Danforth L. Scott; service, default, and referred to master to take proofs and report. No. 404—Chancery; C. B. Phillips vs. R. Cleveland et al; hearing on bill, answers, replications and proofs. No. 882—Agricultural Iron Works vs. John Link; jury having agreed upon and sealed their verdict, came into court with the following: We, the jury, find that there is due the petitioner, on account of the work and materials mentioned in the petition, the sum of $3,619.74; and that they are entitled to a lien on the premises mentioned in the petition.

Circuit Court of Cook County—*Before Judge Manierre.*—No. 602—Chancery—Elizabeth Oellerich vs. Claude Oellerich; master's report filed, confirmed, and decree. No. 623—Chancery; David M. Hambleton et al. vs. John Armington et al.; on motion of Burgess of counsel, due notice having been given, defendants LeMoyne and Armington ruled to show cause by coming in of Court to-morrow morning, why they should not be attached for contempt for violating injunction. No. 677—C. M. Willard vs. J. G. Mitchell et al; Geo. C. Bates of counsel for plaintiff comes and files his motion in writing to set aside the order dismissing suit. No. 716—Same vs. A. C. Hesing et al; same order as above. No. 859—Eben F. Colby vs. T. W. Hall; plaintiff ruled to file grounds of motion for a new trial by to-morrow morning. No. 969—P. Hildebrand vs. William Lill; taken under advisement. No. 816—Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. John N. Breeder et al.; suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs. Nos. 1,036 and 1,037—Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Superior Court—*Before Judge Higgins.*—No. 575—G. P. Randall vs. the Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Grace Church; submitted; verdict for plaintiff—damages, $1,050; motion for a new trial by defendants. No. 583—E. Dinsmore et al. vs. the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company; submitted; verdict for plaintiff; damages, $3,598.93. Motion for a new trial by defendant.

Before Judge Goodrich.

No. 1603—M. A. Kufmann vs. Andreas Kaufmann. Motion by defendant, judgment heretofore entered, opened, and case to be tried by jury, judgment to stand as security. No. 1605—W. H. W. Cushman vs. Western Mutual and Fire Insurance Co. Leave to plaintiff to amend narr. No. 1357—Samuel S. Greenley et al vs. Eugene Keef et al. default of Myers and O'Keef; judgment against both, and *sci fa.* No. 1,587—William G. Lewis et al. Martin D. Walker et al.; default of Cutting, and judgment, and *sci fa.* No. 1,319—James D. Sherman vs. E. R. Hinckley et al.; demurer to plea sustained. Nos. 1,260 and 1,424 dismissed.

Before Judge Wilson—No. 674—Chancery; Small vs. Colbey et al.; appeal prayed and allowed on filing bond in the sum of $500, within ten days, and security to be approved by court. No. 185—Chancery; Hendman vs. Milner; suit dismissed at complainant's costs. No. 710—Chancery; Outlet vs. Steir; injunction dissolved, and decree for sale of property for amount due, and order for special commissioner to hold balance of property. No. 699—Chancery; Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. D. H. Smith, et al.; report of special commissioner filed and confirmed. No. 686—Chancery; Brown vs. Byrd; death of defendant suggested and leave to amend bill. No. 156—Chancery; Heaby vs. Perry; cause heard and order that injunction be made perpetual, and defendant Perry, pay the costs. No. 102—Chancery; Russell et al. vs. McCheeney; leave to amend petition without prejudice.

Closing of Mails.

Until further notice, mails will close at the Chicago Post Office as follows:

	Trains Depart.	Mail Closes.	Tr'ns Ar.
Mich. Southern	7 A. M.	11 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
" "	7.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	8.15 P. M.
Mich. Central	7 A. M.	11 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
" "	7.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	8.15 P. M.
Pitts. & Ft. W.	7 A. M.	11 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
" "	7.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	8.15 P. M.
Milwaukee	9.15 A. M.	8 A. M.	11.30 A. M.
"	9 P. M.	7 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
Northwestern	9.15 A. M.	8 A. M.	10 A. M.
"	9 P. M.	7 P. M.	6.15 P. M.
Galena & Chi	9.50 A. M.	8 A. M.	5.45 A. M.
"	9.25 P. M.	7 P. M.	3.30 P. M.
Dixon Air Line	9.50 A. M.	8 A. M.	6 A. M.
" " "	9.45 P. M.	7 P. M.	3.30 P. M.
Burlington & Q	9 A. M.	8 A. M.	7 A. M.
" "	9 P. M.	7 P. M.	6.30 P. M.
Rock Island	9 A. M.	8 A. M.	6 A. M.
"	9 P. M.	7 P. M.	6.30 P. M.
St. Louis	9 A. M.	8 A. M.	4.35 A. M.
"	9 P. M.	7 P. M.	8.30 P. M.
Ill. Central	7.15 A. M.	11 P. M.	8.30 A. M.
"	8.30 P. M.	2.30 P. M.	11.55 P. M.

Martine's Chicago Dancing Academy.—This justly popular academy closes another successful season with a soiree on Tuesday evening next. To open again in September.

☞ The last soiree of the season at Martine's will be given on Tuesday evening next.

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repaired. nov13

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h221-ly

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 96 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. ab31-ly

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 20-3m

New styles of Paper Hangings just received at Faxon's, Lake street. Call and see them. ap24-p743

Attention Recruits.—Col. Ellsworth's Zouave Drill. The best book ever printed for the young soldier. *Authorized edition.* Published by
P. T. SHERLOCK,
112 Dearborn st., Chicago,
Where every military book is kept constantly on sale.—May 30-6t

☞ Refrigerators and Ice Boxes—wholesale and retail—of the most approved kinds.
Refrigerators repaired or exchanged.
my22-12t J. W. BENT, 58 LaSalle.

Water Taxes.—Remember and call to-day at the office of Board of Public Works, No. 15 Court House, and save the ten per cent. addition to the Water Tax made June 1st.
May 29—2t.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The services of the Third Quarterly Meeting of the Clark street M. E. Church will commence this afternoon at three o'clock. Sermon by Rev. E. M. Boring, P. E., who will also preach to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock and administer the holy communion at 3 o'clock. Love feast on Monday night. The other M. E. churches are invited to attend.

Spiritualism.—E. V. Wilson will lecture in the old Trinity Church, Madison street, on Sunday, June 1st, 1862, at 10½ a. m., 2½ and 7½ o'clock p. m. Admission 10 cents.

—Rev. David W. Couch, of the Wisconsin Conference, will preach in the Park street M. E. Church corner of Park avenue and Roby street, at 10½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

Rev. E. M. Boring will preach in the above church at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

—Rev. D. W. Couch will preach in the Sedgwick street M. E. Church, at 7½ o'clock to-morrow evening.

—Rev. G. W. Harwood will preach at the Calvary Presbyterian Church, on Indiana avenue, near Ringold Place, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Mead Holmes will preach in the evening at 7¾ o'clock. This church has given a call to Rev. James H. Trowbridge, of Dubuque, Iowa, who is expected to assume the pastoral duties of the church on the third Sabbath of June next.

—Divine service in the St. Angarius (Protestant Episcopal) Church, corner Indiana and Franklin streets, at 10½ a. m., and 7:45 p. m. Sunday School at 9¼ a. m. Seats free. E. B. Tuttle, rector.

—Rev. W. B. Truax will preach in the First United Presbyterian Church, West Washington street, corner of Jefferson, to-morrow at 10½ o'clock, a. m., and the Rev. Robert Boyd, D. D., will preach at 3½ o'clock, p. m. Seats free.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 30, 1862.

The only variation in the money market to-day is that gold is weaker. Sellers were quite anxious to realize at present rates, fearing a further decline. The buying price to-day is 3 ⅌ cent; selling 3¼@3½. The amount changing hands is not large on any terms.

The market for New York exchange is steady at former rates, viz: par@⅛ buying, and ¼ ⅌ cent. premium as the selling price. The demand is fair, but the supply is ample.

The general money market of the city is well supplied—indeed as for months past the amount of surplus capital is steadily increasing. Bankers are still at a loss to find ways and means to use it safely and profitably. Rates for discount for first class paper are probably more favorable than they were ever before known to be in the history of the city. The range varies of course with the amount of funds the lender may have lying idle, and the quality of the paper offered; but 7@10 ⅌ cent. would be about the figures.

Milwaukee.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Monetary matters present little or no variation yesterday from the general features noted in our last issue. The demand for money continues heavy, and with some of the banks the supply is rather short, but this stringency will soon be removed by a fresh supply of eastern currency. Exchange is steady at former rates; the demand, however, hardly keep pace with the amount making. Following the advance at New York, our dealers have put down the price of gold to 4 per cent. premium, and are buying at 3 to 3½ premium.

	Buying.	Selling.
New York exchange	par.	⅛@¼ prem.
Specie	3@3½ prem.	4 "
Treasury Notes	⅛@¼ "	¼ "

St. Louis.—The *Democrat* of this morning says:

Nothing was done in the money market to-day, more than ordinarily. Exchange remains at ⅛@¼ per cent. premium, with light demand. Gold is not in demand after all the bluster, and rates were easier to-day. Any amount could be bought at 3¾@4 ⅌ cent. premium, and found no buyers at those rates.

Cincinnati.—The *Gazette* of this morning reports as follows:

The money market exhibited no new feature to-day. Nothing occurred to relieve the general dullness. Rates of interest range from 6 to 10 per cent.

Exchange dull but rates remain as before, with no indications of any change. In fact there is hardly room for a decline, and an advance is not probable. Gold is firm at 3 prem. buying and 4 prem. selling; but there is not much doing. There were some orders from the country but the limits were below 4 prem. and they were not filled. A further decline was established in New York, closing at 3⅛@3½. The following are our quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	par.	⅛@¼ prem.
Gold	3 prem.	4 prem.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 30, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	382	200	40568	200	200	....
G & C U R R	1286	26674	23171	9326	1598	649
R I R R	790	10150	9450	....	350	....
Ill C R R	2200	5970	19250	2680	....	180
C B & Q R R	776	6486	34283	3963	726	....
C & N W R R	945	13784	6481	6033	2349	....
A & St L R R	....	660	7350	1050	525	....
Total	6379	67924	141552	23482	5743	829

	Grass Seed lbs.	L'd lbs.	Tallow lbs.	L H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.
G & C U R R	6370	....	....	60	278	5170
R I R R	....	....	....	402	17	....
Ill C R R	....	7340	....	600	60	3210
C B & Q R R	....	2600	2240	89	11	5510
C & N W	....	....	....	....	....	3929
A & St L	....	....	....	400	48	835
Total	6370	9940	2240	1149	357	18654

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	1400	19525	115425	42000	....	....
To Oswego	....	16500	....	....	....	....
To Pt Colborn	....	....	33000	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	20400	....	400	....	....
To other ports	....	....	200	....	....	....
Total	1400	56425	148675	42400	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—MAY 29.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, brls	382	Lumber, ft	789,727
Wheat, bu	200	Shingles, no	51,000
Corn, bu	41,230	Lath, no	25,000
Oats, bu	200	Posts, no	200
Rye, bu	200	Salt, brls	35
Beans, lbs	1,796	Iron, lbs	2,940

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—MAY 30, 1862.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	2,910,000	Flour, brls	2,000
Shingles, no	545,000	Wheat, bu	75,800
Lath, no	60,000	Corn, bu	128,175
Staves, no	5,000	Oats, bu	37,400
R. R. ties, no	2,500	Pork, brls	100
Salt, brls	1,700	Lard, brls	400
Coal, tons	630	Highwines, brls	70
Wood, cds	297	Lead, pigs	500
Timber, ft	55,000		

The receipts of produce continue liberal comprising to-day 6,379 brls flour, 67,924 bu wheat and 141,552 bu Corn. There was a good attendance on 'Change, and the leading markets were tolerably active.

There was an improved demand for wheat by shippers, and the market ruled active and 1c per bushel higher—closing steady and firm. Upwards of 100,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at 80@82c for Amber Iowa; 79@80½c for No 1 Spring; and 70@71½c for No 2 Spring.

There was but little inquiry for flour, and the market was quiet. Light sales of Winter were made at $4.50@5.00, and Spring Extras at $3.60@4.15.

The demand for corn was fair, but the advance in freights tended to depress the market, which, however was not materially lower. About 140,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at 31c for Old River White afloat; 30½c for Old River Yellow f. o. b.; 29½c for Old River Mixed afloat; 26c for New Mixed afloat; 27¾@28c for Old Yellow in store; 27½@27¾c for Old Mixed in store; 23½c for New Mixed in store; and 21@22c for Rejected in store—the market closing with buyers at 27½c for Old Mixed in store.

There was a very active demand for Oats, both by Eastern and Southern shippers, and the markets advanced 1c per bushel. About 100,000 bushels were reported sold, at 27@28c for No. 1 in store; 28½c in bulk on track; 28½c f. o. b. at Ottawa; and 26c in bags on cars at Mendota. At the close, the market was scarcely so firm—there being free sellers at the outside quotations.

Rye declined 1c per bushel—with sales of No. 1 in store at 39@39½c. Barley was quiet, with sales at 35@40½c. Highwines were active at 19½c. Hides were dull. White fish were scarce and a shade higher.

Freights advanced ½c per bushel on grain. Twelve vessels were chartered, at 4½@5c for wheat and 4½c for corn to Buffalo; 8½c for wheat to Oswego; 7½c for corn to Kingston; and 12c for corn to Montreal.

The Salt Business on Saginaw River.

The Saginaw *Courier* of the 20th gives a list of the works now in operation, and to be commenced this season. The Bay City works has manufactured over 6,000 barrels of salt, with one block, and two more blocks will soon be in operation. Gooding, below Bay City, will commence a well in thirty days, and will build two blocks. The Portsmouth Salt Company have made 4,000 barrels from one block since August last, and two more are being built. At Carrolton, the Orange Salt Company have a large well completed, and are building three blocks. At the same place, eight more blocks are built or being built. The East Saginaw Salt Company, the pioneer works, has been in operation since July, 1860, and they have made 30,000 barrels salt. They have two wells and four blocks in operation. The Saginaw City Salt Works have been in operation over a year, and have made 8,000 brls salt.

In all, by the 1st of September next, there will be fifty-nine blocks in operation. From this it will be seen that the business is fast assuming large proportions.

Sheep and Wool in Illinois—Important.

[Communicated by an old Wool Grower.]

The reason Illinois farmers do not get as much for their wool as their friends in the eastern States, is, that they do not put it up in as good order.

Wool growers who handle their sheep and wool right, wash their sheep thoroughly as soon as corn planting is finished, and if the weather is good, shear within three or six days after washing—tie up the fleece with twine of fair size, wound three times around it, and never put anything inside the fleeces but clean, well-washed wool, and then lay in some dry place and hold it for a good price, which they are sure to get; whilst those who half wash their sheep, and let them run four to eight weeks in hot weather for the purpose of letting the oil get started, put from one to two pounds of unwashed tags inside each fleece, not worth one cent per pound, wind twine thirty times round the fleece, and lay it away where the rain and dirt is sure to reach it, generally sell from five to ten cents less than their friends in Vermont, or are obliged to make a deduction of one to two pounds on each fleece before making a price on the wool.

The proverb, that "any business worth doing, should be done well," is as true in relation to putting up wool as any other thing, and nothing is more important for tillers of the soil in the north-west to realize, as freights between us and the sea-board are the greatest tax upon our lands and hard toil. It cost fifty cents per bushel to send our corn and wheat to New York or Boston last fall, while the freight on one pound of wool is only one cent. So let us shoot the wolves, tax the dogs, feed our corn and hay to sheep, put up the wool in good order, and then our lands will be equal in value to any in the States of New York or Vermont.

Crop Prospects in the Northwest.

The advices from the interior of this State and Iowa are not very flattering with regard to the crop prospects. The recent cold weather has kept the late-sown wheat from making that progress which farmers think necessary to insure the plant against damage by rust, &c.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, writing from Vermillion county, Ill., under date of May 28, says:

Spring is nearly gone, but the planting and plowing in this section not more than half done yet. The farmers here will not all be done planting and plowing before the middle of June. Winter wheat looks well, but is generally too thin on the ground. There has been some spring wheat sown here this year, which promises a heavy crop. Oats are doing well, except where they were sown on wet ground.

From Carroll county, Ill., we learn that there is considerable corn to plant yet, owing to the heavy rains which have prevailed in that section having delayed operations.

From Iowa county, Iowa, we are informed that the most of the spring wheat sown has been "mudded in," with every prospect that the corn will also have to be planted in the mud.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

FRIDAY EVENING, May 30, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Advanced ½c per bu. The engagements were: To Montreal:—schr. Southampton, corn, at 12c, or 4c to Port Colborne. To Kingston: schr. Cascade, corn, at 7½c. To Oswego:—schr. Thornton, wheat, at 8½c. To Buffalo:—schr. W. B. Hibbard, wheat, at 4½c; schrs. E. M. Peck and Hubbard, wheat, at 5c; schrs. Adirondac, Arrow, Whitman and Bradley, corn, at 4½c.

FLOUR—Received, 6,379 brls; shipped, 1,400 bbls. Market quiet. Sales, 150 brls choice white winter extra at $5.00; 50 brls red winter extra at $4.50; 100 brls "Moline" r. h. spring extra at $4.15; 100 brls "Kewanee" r. h. extra at $4.05; 50 brls good extra at $3.90; 100 brls do at $3.65; 100 brls do at $3.60; 112 brls "Janesville" low grade super at $2.95—all delivered.

WHEAT—Received, 67,924 bu; shipped, 56,425 bu. Market active and 1c higher. Sales:—800 bu Amber Iowa in store at 80c; 1,000 bu do at 80½c; 6,500 bu do at 81c; 8,000 bu do at 81½; 800 bu do 82c; 400 bu No 1 Spring in store at 79c; 1,000 bu do at 79½c; 20,000 bu do at 80c; 2,500 bu do at 80¼; 14,000 bu do at 80½c; 1,500 bu do at 80¾c; 6,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 70c; 2,000 bu do 70½c; 15,000 bu do at 70¾c; 3,000 bu do at 70¾c; 8,000 bu do at 71c; 5,000 bu do at 71¼; 7,000 bu last fall's receipts No 2 Spring at 60c; 400 bu Rejected Spring in store at 53c; 1,000 bu do at 55c; 1,200 bu do at 57c; 4,000 bu do at 58c; 500 bu do at 60c. By sample, 187 bags Minnesota Club at 82c on track.

CORN—Received, 141,552 bu; shipped, 148,675 bu. Market quiet and scarcely so firm. Sales, 5,000 bu Old River White at 31c afloat; 5,000 bu Old River Yellow at 30½c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu Old River High Mixed at 29½c afloat; 5,000 bu New River Mixed at 26c afloat; 18,000 bu do at 26½c f. o. b.; 1,000 bu Old Yellow in store at 28c; 700 bu do at 27½c; 48,000 bu Old Mixed at 29½ f. o. b.; 22,000 bu do in store in lots at 27½c; 5,000 bu do at 27¾c; 18,000 bu do in lots at 27¾c; 7,500 bu New Mixed in store at 23½c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 22c; 2,000 bu do at 21½c; 800 bu do at 21c.

OATS—Received, 23,482 bu; shipped, 42,400 bu. Market buoyant and 1c ⅌ bu higher. Sales 16,000 bu No 1 in store at 27c; 24,000 bu do at 27½c; 2,000 bu do at 27¾c; 36,500 bu do at 28c; 2,000 bu do in bulk on track at 28½c; 10,000 bu do delivered on canal boats at Ottawa at 28½c; 10,000 bu do delivered on cars in bags at Mendota, at 26c.

RYE—Received, 5,743 bu. Market dull and 1c lower. Sales were: 400 bu No 1 in store at 39c; 3,200 bu do at 39½c; 400 bu do on track at 40c.

BARLEY—Received, 829 bu. Market quiet and steady. Sales 61 bags fair at 40½c on track; 400 bu common at 37c del; 400 bu do at 35c on track.

HIGHWINES—Received, 768 brls. Market active and steady. Sales 432 brls in lots at 19½c.

BROOM CORN—4 tons fair at $60.

SEEDS—Received, 3,670 lbs. Market quiet. Sales 13 bags Timothy at $1.85; 20 bags choice Hungarian at $1.30; 11 bags do at $1.25; 17 bags inferior at 85c.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet. Sales 114 brls country-packed Mess Pork at $10.15; 2,500 lbs. country Bacon Sides at 4½c packed in boxes; 1,200 pcs Bulk Shoulders at 3c packed; 156 boxes resalted country Shoulders and Hams at 3½c and 4½c; 148 kegs country kettle Leaf Lard at 7½c; 17 tres prime Yellow Grease at 5½c.

TALLOW—40 brls prime city at 7½c; 10 brls country at 7@7½c.

BEANS—In good demand at $1.00@1.75 for medium to choice.

WHITEFISH—Market firmer. Supply light The tendency is upward. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls ....$2.90 @ 3.25
No. 2 Whitefish, hf brls .... 2.75 @ 3.00

HIDES—Market dull and heavy. We quote: Dry Flint, 13@13½c; Green Cured, 6c; Calf Skins, 7@7½c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.75@2.00 per doz; Turkeys, 6@6½c per lb; Pigeons, 37½@40c ⅌ doz.

BUTTER—18 firkins good at 9c; 15 do at 8½c; 23 do at 8c. Choice Dairy in crocks at 10@12c.

EGGS—Fresh, 6c per doz.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 30, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—Received: 500 head at Sherman's Yards: 160 head at Loomis' Yards; 288 head at Michigan Southern Yards; and 736 at Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Yards—total, 1,684. Under this liberal supply the market was rather dragging—with shippers and government buyers keeping back, to a certain extent, in hopes of a decline. Prices, however, rule about the same as yesterday—holders refusing to submit to a depreciation.

Grant sold Allerton 95 head of still-fed beeves, fed on the North Side, at $3.75—(this is a part of the lot of 160 head reported yesterday)—sold at the Pittsburgh Yards. Graves sold White 60 head, averaging 1,423 lbs, at $3.95, (very choice,) at Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Yards. Grant sold Allerton 95 head, averaging 1,229 lbs, at $3.70, at same yards.

Bucks to Hyman 52 head, averaging 1,288 lbs at $3.60, at Michigan Southern Yards.

Bundy to Hough, 52 head, averaging 1,183 lbs, at $3.60 at Sherman's Yards.

McConnel to Rothchild 16 head, averaging 1,109 lbs, at $3.50 at Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Yards.

Grindley to Livingston & Co. 31 head, averaging 1,092 lbs, at $3.37½ at Michigan Southern Yards.

Davidson sold McClure 46 head, averaging 1,330 lbs, at $3.35 (choice stillers) at Loomis' Yards.

Wilson sold Green & Co 12 head, averaging 1,309 lbs, at $3.30 at Michigan Southern Yards.

Bingham sold Meyers 28 head, averaging 1,179 lbs, at $3.25 at Sherman's Yards.

Cook sold Howard & Co 14 head, averaging 1,171 lbs, at $3.25 at Sherman's Yards.

Gridley sold Wall 19 head, averaging 1,077 lbs, at $3.25 at Michigan Southern Yards.

Greenbaum sold Tranlman 30 head, averaging 1,186 lbs, at $3.30 at Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Yards.

McBeth sold Tilden 27 head, averaging 1,160 lbs at $3.25 at same yards.

Mills & Brondt to McClure 52 head, averaging 1,314 lbs, at $3.25 at same yards.

Mose & Ruble to McClennan 54 head, averaging 1,263 lbs, at $3.20 at same yards.

Dimond sold Inestine 25 head averaging 1,316 lbs at $3.15, at same yards.

Pool sold Rothchild 15 head averaging 1,122 lbs at $3.15, at same yards.

Bone sold Rothchild 13 head averaging 1,081 lbs at $3.12, at same yards.

Dinsdale sold Hughes 23 head averaging 1,152 lbs at $3.12, at Sherman's yards.

Baker sold to Snodgrass 30 head averaging 1,191 lbs at $3.10, at same yards.

Van Victon sold Rothchild 46 head averaging 1,049 lbs at $3.00, at Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne yards.

Turner sold Richmond 17 head averaging 929 lbs at $2.80, at Sherman's yards.

Leach sold Morris 16 head averaging 1,024 lbs at $2.75 at same yards.

Sales were as follows:

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
60	1423	$3 95	52	1314	$3.25
95	1229	3.70	54	1263	3.20
52	1288	3.60	25	1246	3.15
52	1183	3.60	15	1122	3.15
16	1109	3.50	13	1081	3.12
46	1152	3.47	23	1152	3.12
31	1092	3.37½	30	1191	3.10
46	1330	3.35	46	1049	3.00
12	1309	3.30	17	929	2.80
30	1186	3.30	16	1024	2.75
28	1179	3.25	54	1150	$40 ⅌ hd
14	1171	3.25	18	1100	p. t.
19	1077	3.25	14	1092	p. t.
27	1160	3.25	28	1250	p. t.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,149. The market is without change. The following are the sales:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
115	206	$2.55	58	212	$2.35
50	220	2.50	54	165	1.60
36	225	2.50	86	189	p. t.
251	244	2.47	36	169	p. t.
57	242	2.46	30	240	p. t.
112	205	2.45	26	233	p. t.
147	196	2.42½			

SHEEP—Receipts, 240. The market is quiet. Sales were as follows:

41 Sheep averaging 153 lbs at $3.90
86 " " 90 " 3.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 30.—FLOUR—5c lower and in moderate demand for export and home consumption; sales 12,850 brls. at $4.25@4.35 for superfine state; $4.45@4.55 for extra state; $4.60 for choice; $4.25@4.35 for superfine western; $4.50@4.70 for common to medium extra western; $5@5.15 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5@6.25 for trade brands. Market closing heavy. Canada flour 5c lower and only moderate business doing. Sales 12,000 brls. at $4.50@4.70 for spring; $4.75@6.25 for winter extra. Rye flour quiet and steady. Small sales at $2.75@4. Corn meal in fair request. Sales 700 brls. at $3.00 for Jersey, and $3.15 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Steady. Sales 550 brls. at 31½@31¾ for state and western.

GRAIN—Wheat rules quite firm for sound parcels with good export demand. Sales 83,000 bu. Chicago spring at 95@1.00; 37,000 bu. Racine spring at 96@1.01; 140,000 bu. Milwaukee club at 99@1.03½; 27,000 bu. amber Iowa at $1.03@1.04; 16,000 bu. Canada club at 98@1.05, the latter price for golden drop; 14,200 bu. northwestern club at 91@93; 12,000 bu. winter red western at $1.09@1.13; 2,000 bu. amber Michigan at 1.17@1.19; 1,400 bu. very choice white Michigan at $1.26½. Rye quiet and steady. Sales 12,000 bu. at 61@64 for western; 66@70c for state. Barley nominal. Sales 5,000 bu. barley malt at $1. Corn a shade firmer and in good demand for export and home consumption. Sales 121,000 bu. at 45@47c for new mixed western; 48@49c for old do, and 40c for damaged do. Oats steady. Sales at 42@44c for Jersey, Canada, western and state.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio continues quiet. Sales 200 bags Laguayra, and 150 bags Maracaibo, at 21c. Sugar, raw, has active, but prices are well maintained. Sales 290 hhds. Cuba at 6@7⅛c; 110 hhds. Porto Rico at 8½c; 90 boxes Havana at 7c. Molasses steady and firm. Sales 110 hhds. Porto Rico at 38@42c by auction; 250 hhds. and 22 tcs. do. at 30@37c—four months.

HOPS—Inquiry for brewing continues moderate; market rules firm. Sales, 100 bales at 7@20c old, 12@19c new.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower. Sales 1,150 brls mess at $9.75; prime at $12.00@12.06. Prime beef quiet and steady. Sales 600 brls at $5.50@6.00; $8.00@10.00 for mess, $11.00@12.50 for repacked mess; $13.00@14.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet. Sales 20 tcs at $19. Beef hams dull and lower. Sales 100 brls choice western at $15.50. Cut meats steady. Sales 450 pkgs 3½@4½c for shoulders, 4½@5½c for hams. Smoked meats steady. Sales 26 hhds hams at 6½c. Bacon sides dull and nominal. Lard quiet, prices slightly favor buyers. Sales 750 brls at 7½@8¼c, and 480 kegs common at 8¼c. Butter selling at 10@17c for Ohio; 15@20c for state. Cheese steady at 7@8½c.

MONEY—Market steady at 4@5 per cent. for call loans; prime paper scarce and wanted at 4½@6 per cent.; sterling exchange firm at 114¼@114½ for banker's bills; American gold quiet at 3½@3⅝ per cent. prem.; California bars steady at 4½@4¾ per cent. prem.; government stocks more active and firmer; U. S. 6s '81 104½@105; 7 3.10 Treasury Notes 105@105¼.

STOCKS—More active and better. Ch & R I 61, b 30; M & Prairie du Chien 27; do 2d bds 64; C & T 42¾; G & C 67, s 30; Ill C scrip 60¾; Pan 131; M S 23½; do gtd 55; Harl pfd 35; Erie 36¾; do pfd 62¾; Huds 48¾, s 10; N Y C 87; Del & Huds 100; Pac Mail 113¾; Pitts Ft W & C 1st bds 96; M S 2d bds 81; Goshen bank bds 99½; M S sinking fund bds 97½; C & T sinking fund bds 95; Va 6s 56, s 30; Mo 6s 51; 7 3-10 Treasury Notes 105¾; U S 6s '81, coupons 105; do regd 104¾; do Oregon war loan half-yearly 102; U S 6s '67, 101¾.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ...... May 30, 1862.

Prop Alleghany, Boynton, Sarnia, 220 m lumber.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Goderich, sundries.
Prop Iowa, Hunt, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Perrit, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber.
Bark Hungarian, Blair, Oswego, 200 tons coal, sundries.
Bark Thos F Park, Fitzgibbons, Kingston.
Bark Cambria, Malcomson, Colborne.
Bark Alexander, Muir, Colborne.
Bark Southampton, McKirby, Colborne.
Bark Gibraltar, McAlwain, Toronto.
Bark America, Davis, Oswego, 230 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Bark E C L, Moore, Oconto, 200 m lumber.
Brig Castilio, Johnston, Burwell, 40 cords wood.
Brig Robert Hollister, Baker, Bay City, 175 m lumber.
Schr Odin, Blanchard, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand Haven, 140 m lumber.
Schr Miami, Purrington, Cleveland, 420 tons coal.
Schr Muskegon, Batchelor, Perody's Pier, 65 cords wood.
Schr J. F. Warner, Manning, Kingston, 42 cords wood.
Schr Lewis Irwin, Ruger, Muskegon, 78 m lumber.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 30 timber.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier, 1,800 railroad ties.
Schr Quickstep, Meany, Bay City, 180 m lumber.
Schr Annie Thorine, Johnston, Wilkinson's Pier, 5 m lumber, 5 m staves.
Schr Reindeer, Murdock, Bay City, 150 m lumber.
Schr John Morrissey, Purcell, Point Betsey, 3 cords wood.
Schr Antelope, Williams, White Lake, 50 m lumber.
Schr H N Gates, Flagg, Manistee, 105 m lumber.
Schr Cascade, Day, Oswego, 700 brls salt.
Schr Ardent, Stokes, Holland, 50 m lumber.
Schr J C Sutherland, Petrie, Kalamazoo, 75 m lumber.
Schr J M Shanks, Smethells, St Joseph, 17 cords wood.
Schr Gertrude, Edwards, Manitowoc, 545 m shingles.
Schr Racine, Clancey, Masonville, 125 m lumber.
Schr W B Hibbard, Davis, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Westchester, Burns, Menominee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Abigail, Callotin, Paintersville, 120 m lumber.
Schr George, Barber, Manistee, 85 m lumber
Schr Elba, Thompson, Manitowoc, 50 cords wood.
Schr New Hampshire, Wiglow, Lincoln, 90 m lumber.
Schr Thornton, Tyler, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Transit, Hoag, Manitowoc, 80 cords wood.
Schr Spartan, Roberts, Grand River, 30 m lumber, 700 railroad ties.
Scow Trenton, Smith, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 25 m timber.
Scow Hunter, Williams, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Scow Cygnet, McNamara, Kalamazoo, 80 m lumber.

CLEARED .... May 30.

Prop Chicago, Collins, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn, 2000 brls flour, 100 brls pork, 400 brls lard, 70 brls highwines, 500 pigs lead.
Bark Sunrise, Comstock, Buffalo, 37,000 bu oats.
Bark Alexander, Muir, Kingston, 20,300 bu wheat, 400 bu oats.
Bark America, Davis, Oconto.
Brig Powhattan, Foster, Oconto.
Schr A Y Rich, Crawford, Buffalo, 17,500 bu corn.
Schr C E Baily, Humphrey, Grand River.
Schr Odin, Blanchard, Muskegon.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand Haven.
Schr Major Anderson, Cleland, Sheborgan.
Schr Ostrich, Pratt, Buffalo, 17,575 bu corn
Schr Nightingale, Stephens, Port Colborne, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Lady of the Lake, Martin, Colborne, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Minnesota, Blackburn, Grand Haven.
Schr Three Bells, Clark, Holland.
Schr Louis Irwin, Ruger, Muskegon.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, do
Schr S Bates, Cannon, do
Schr Nonpareil, Davis, Buffalo, 14,500 bu wheat.
Schr Ellen Williams, Fitzgerald, Buffalo, 18,500 bu wheat.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Williamson's Pier.
Schr Annie Thorine, Johnston, do
Schr Antelope, Williams, White Lake.
Schr H N Gates, Flark, do
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon.
Schr Ardent, Stokes, Holland.
Schr Sutherland, Petry, Kalamazoo.
Schr J L Shank, Smethills St Joseph.
Schr Gertrude, Edwards, Two Rivers.
Schr Racine, Clancey, Masonville.
Schr W B Hibbard, Davis, Buffalo, 13,700 bu wheat.
Schr Traveler, Taft, Buffalo, 12,500 bu corn.
Schr Uncle Tom, McIntyre, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr J F Warner, Manning, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Westchester, Burns, Menominee.
Schr Abigail, Callotin, Paintersville.
Schr Elba, Thompson, Manitowoc.
Schr New Hampshire, Wiglan, Lincoln.
Schr Transit, Hoag, Manitowoc.
Schr E M Peck, Gales, Buffalo.
Scow Trenton, Smith, Muskegon.
Scow Hunter, Williams, Muskegon.
Scow Cygnet, McNamara, Kalamazoo.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 30, 1862.

UP—Brig Mohegan. Schrs. Resolute, Curlew, San Jacinto, Hamilton, Lucy J. Latham, J. P. Mack, Ontario, Narraganset, Challenge, D. Newhall, A. Medbury, Arctic.

DOWN—Schrs. Grand Turk, Young America, Petrel, Bay Queen, Monsoon, Mediterranean.

Weather rainy. Wind east.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

Arrived at Buffalo from Chicago.—Prop. Potomac. Brigs Mechanic, Standart, Bay City. Schrs. Wm. Fiske, A. G. Morey, Dauntless, R. N. Brown.

Cleared from Buffalo for Chicago.—Prop. Mendota. Barks Sardinia, Ravenna, Mechanic, Wm. Treat. Schrs. Curtis Mann, Stampede, Frank Crawford, Muskingum, J. Mitchell.

Struck by Lightning.—The schooner Arrow was struck by lightning last night and had her mainmast destroyed. She was towed into the dry dock for repairs.

Completed her Repairs.—The schooner Jura, which has been undergoing repairs at Detroit from being ashore down near the Clay Banks, completed the same last evening, and has left for Chicago. The expenses attending her disaster, including everything, amounts to $1,200, or thereabouts.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... May 29.

Alice, LaSalle, 5,680 bu. corn.
Ianthe, Lockport, 4,800 bu. corn.
Troubadour, Lockport, 4,000 bu. corn.
Monitor, Lockport, 3,400 bu. corn.
Planet, LaSalle, 5,550 bu. corn, 200 bu. wheat.
Hunter, LaSalle, 5,500 bu. corn.
Com. Foote, LaSalle, 2,500 bu. corn, 382 brls. flour.
Wave, Morris, 4,500 bu. corn, 200 bu. oats.
Alexander, Lockport, 5,300 bu. corn, 200 bu. rye, 1,796 lbs. beans.

CLEARED .... May 29.

Cushman, Ottawa.
Arctic, Morris, 30,442 ft. lumber, 3 m siding, 9 m shingles, 200 cedar posts.
Lemont, Lockport.
Humboldt, Joliet.
Rescue, LaSalle, 33,497 ft. lumber, 20 m shingles, 1,200 ft. siding, 4 m lath.
B. F. Beesley, LaSalle, 97,141 ft. lumber, 5 m siding, 23 m shingles, 21 m lath, 1,836 lbs. carpenter work.
Sebastopol, LaSalle, 68 m lumber.
Armenia, LaSalle, 109,630 ft. lumber.
Adelia, Joliet, 57,022 ft. lumber, 35 brls. salt.
C. W. Zimmerman, LaSalle, 88,167 ft. lumber.
Atlantic, LaSalle.
J. P. Preston, Aux Sable, 19,608 ft. lumber, 3 m siding.
Alexander, Lockport, 10 brls. salt 300 lbs. mdse.
Baltimore, LaSalle, 116,200 ft. lumber.
Marion, Ottawa, 75,300 ft. lumber, 2,940 lbs. iron.
N. L. Hawley, LaSalle, 67,670 ft. lumber.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
S. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses,
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
[illegible]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 174.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

COTTON GOODS!
—AT—
OLD PRICES.
BY THE BALE.

Appleton Sheetings,	13½c.
Amoskeag A Sheetings,	13½c.
Cabot A Sheetings,	13½c.
Stark A Sheetings,	13½c.
Medford Sheetings,	13½c.
Indian Head Sheetings,	13½c.
50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints,	9½c.
75 " American Print Works' Prints,	9½c.
60 " Merrimac Prints,	10½c.
50 " Wamsutta,	9½c.

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
25,000 OZARK BAGS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETING,
(IN ALL GRADES.)
P. PALMER, & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,
(BEST QUALITY.)
White and Check Mattings,
(ALL WIDTHS.)
Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.
WINDOW SHADES,
(Shades of any Description Made to Order.
CURTAIN GOODS,
Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.
LOUNGES, MATTRESSES
Ennameled Cloth and Feathers.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
[no26-p251-ly]

A CARD.—The subscriber would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has connected with his Paper Hanging business the manufacturing of Bedding. Having a thorough knowledge of the business and intending at all times to keep on hand a full assortment in all its branches, and to be prepared to manufacture to order in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to merit in his new business, as heretofore received in his old, a share of patronage. He takes this opportunity to thank his friends and patrons for their many favors in the past and hopes to be doubly grateful in the future.
E. G. L. FAXON.

NEW BEDDING WAREROOMS
E. G. L. FAXON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
BEDDING.
On Hand and Made to Order
MATTRASSES,
FEATHER BEDS,
Bolsters,
Pillows,
Comforts,
Linen, &c.
RENOVATED FEATHERS.
The only place in the city for Cured Feathers free from smell of the quill. Also the only place to get the
PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,
The Best Bed Ever Used.
☞ The public are invited to call and examine my stock.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 Lake Street.
ap7-p1451y

E. G. L. FAXON,
CASH JOBBING HOUSE,
NOW OPENING
For Spring Trade,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS,
DECORATIONS,
CURTAIN PAPERS,
(ALL COLORS.)
FIGURED PAPER SHADES,
Common and Gilt.
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
OIL AND DRY
CAMBRIC WINDOW SHADES,
Fixtures,
TRIMMINGS, ETC.,
At the lowest cash prices.
PEDLARS SUPPLIED.
E. G. L. FAXON
70 Lake Street,
P. O. BOX 2618. ap7-p477

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of Highland Park pressed brick, and just completed at a cost of $11,000, is offered for sale at a great bargain. It is situated in the educational village of Evanston, about twelve miles from Chicago, on the lake shore, where railroad facilities are such as enable business men of the city to reside here and keep their regular business hours and where three of the best endowed Institutions of the Northwest are located, which, with good public schools, make the location most desirable. The House is two and a half stories in height, on a commanding eminence, overlooks the village and lake, surrounding it are twenty acres of cultivated land, with a good barn, excellent water, near 300 trees of the grafted fruits, large plots of strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, &c., with a great variety of the stationary plants usually cultivated in gardens. This property will be sold at a great sacrifice—one half cash, with credit for the balance. For further particulars, inquire at No. 262 South Water st., Chicago, Ill. ap7-p-bd-3m GEORGE F. FOSTER.

Wanted.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE $20,000 worth of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Cigars and Groceries, for City property or improved and wild lands in this State, Iowa or Wisconsin. Terms one-third cash, two-thirds land. Stock and produce also taken in exchange. For catalogue of goods and prices apply to or address BUCHANAN & CO., No. 8 Dearborn street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3136. my29-r762-3t

WANTED—$1,000. I have $1,000 to invest as partner in a paying business, or would lend that amount to a responsible party, furnishing steady employment at a reasonable salary. Address (stating kind of business) "R," Tribune Office. my30-r772-3t

WANTED—An Agent for the sale of a new publication designed especially for Chicago. Address Post Office Box 1254. my28-r774-3t

WANTED—By one who is acquainted with some country trade and can give city references, a situation in some Grocery or Boot and Shoe House, as salesman or book-keeper, or in a Commission House. Address Box 1744, Chicago. my30-r779-1w

WANTED—At a first class Hotel, one man and two women as Table Waiters. Must be well acquainted with the business. One Laundry woman who is a good Ironer, and two Bell Boys. Would like to have them come recommended. Apply to Mr. STRONG, Clerk at the Adams House. my29-r777-3t

WANTED.—A young man who is a thorough Book-Keeper and well acquainted with the Retail Grocery Business, desires a situation. Will work for a very moderate salary, or might take an interest of a few hundred dollars in some house. Please address CHAS. E. NORTH, Box 3052, Chicago Post Office. my29-r743-3t

WANTED—A Situation in a Commission or Wholesale House. The applicant has a good knowledge of business, and of steady business habits. Would give his whole time to his employers, and would be glad of employment at moderate salary. Good references can be given. Address "W. G.," Tribune Office. my29-r743-3t

WANTED—By a young man of industrious and persevering habits and of good business capacity, a situation in a Wholesale or Retail Grocery, Drug or Dry Goods House. Can produce good references as to intelligence, integrity, &c. Would accept small recompense. Address "M. G. R." Chicago Post Office. my29-r754-6t

WANTED—By a thoroughly competent Druggist, a situation. Country preferred. Has had over ten years experience in first class City Houses, and can furnish all the references required. Address "DRUGGIST," Post Office Box 969, Chicago. my29-r760-3t

WANTED. MULES! MULES!! To purchase a pair of Mules, a Wagon and Double Harness. Drive the Mules in front of our store for inspection. GOSS & HOAG, my29-r763-3t No. 32 North Clark street.

WANTED—100 Agents, Local and Traveling, throughout the WEST, to sell our twelve new articles of REAL MERIT, (warranted no "Humbugs,") paying 100 per cent. profit, and selling rapidly. For circulars enclose stamp, J. W. RICE & CO., Agents, Inventors and Manufacturers' Depot, corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago. my24-r629-1w

WANTED—I wish to purchase a House and Lot, well located, worth from $3,000 to $6,000, for which I will pay half cash or more, and balance in desirable real estate. Address Post Office Box 2849. my24-r606-1w

WANTED.—Agents are making more money by selling DUNN'S PRIZE STATIONERY AND RECIPE PACKAGE, AND PATRIOTIC COMBINATION than by any other investment. These articles are in such demand that Agents easily make from $10 to $15 a day. Circulars mailed free C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. my14-r365-1m

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn S.., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2345. my1-r497-1m

WANTED—To exchage for Chicago City Property or Goods, a good Improved Farm in Green County, Wis.; 260 acres of Land in Iroquois County; 320 acres in Carroll County; Improved Property in the City of Morrison, Ill.; 1,500 acres Unimproved Land in Wisconsin City; Improved property in Horricon, Wis.; 1,050 acres in Iowa. A portion will be paid in cash, if terms suit. P. O. Box 223, or call at 98½ State street. J. A. DANIELS, Real Estate Agent. my15-r289-1m

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Headley's Life of Washington, Sacred Biography and History, Christian Home, and other publications, both in the English and German language, in the sale of which agents are meeting with unparalleled success exclusive agencies given for towns and counties. For full information call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 303. ap23-p520-2m

WANTED.—Agents in every town in the loyal States of the West, to circulate our new Illustrated Religious and Historical Works, which have the highest testimonials in their favor, and are adapted to the wants of the people. Sold only by subscription. Extra inducements offered to active men. For particulars call on or address (with stamp) E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 101 Washington street, Chicago. Box 4767. my10-r241-1m

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers in every County in the Northwest. Every man seeking employment can learn full particulars for prosecuting a pleasant and profitable business, by enclosing a three cent stamp to F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 4289, Chicago, Illinois. ap25-p771-2m

HORSE WANTED.—Wanted an A No. 1 SADDLE HORSE for presentation to a gallant Colonel of Illinois Volunteers, now at Pittsburg Landing. Outside limit of price, $300. Apply to A. J. WRIGHT, at Wright & Currier's Stable, Michigan street, opposite North Market. my29-3t

WANTED—Agents in every Western town. Active, industrious men make from $3 to $12 per day. The articles are both new and really useful, and where a merchant in any town desires to sell them no other Agency will be established. Address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Post Office Box 2711, Chicago, or call at Room 2, No. 119 South Clark st. my3-r78-1m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1552. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de25-r46-ly

WANTED.—Purchasers for fifteen NO. 4 WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, the best for family use, nearly new, and in perfect order. A good machine will save its cost in six months. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, mh26-r763-3m 207 South Water st., cor. Wells.

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near Lasalle, Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P O Box 2696. jel1-r1-ly

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3222, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-h282-7m

WANTED—AGENTS—$100—To sell J. T. LLOYD'S Great Military War Maps of Southern States. Colored, in Counties, 50 cents; colored in States, 30 cents. United States Railroad Map 20 cents; Virginia Map 25 cents; Kentucky Map 25 cents; Missouri Map 25 cents. Three of any of the above maps, mail free, for $.70 or separately for retail price. Send stamp and get circular, &c. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. my28-r652-1m

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $25 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents, or for samples of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address R. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. mh10-r391 3m

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A Room on Couch Alley, in rear of 117 Lake street, suitable for a Tin, Carpenter or any other kind of a mechanical shop. Inquire of HOARD & HOES, 117 Lake street. my28-r728-1w

TO RENT.—The "Napoleon House," with two acres of land, on Archer Road, one mile this side of the Brighton House—for a tavern. There is a hay scale in front of the place, which pays very well. Only good tenants, with good references and securities, need apply. Enquire of SAMUEL and LEON STRAUS, Room No. 3 Larmon Block, opposite the Court House. my27-r686-1w

TO RENT.—To rent cheap to a good tenant the first-class, three-story and basement, Brick House, No. 247 Illinois street. It has all the modern improvements—speaking tubes, bells, bath rooms, water closet, hot and cold water, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire of C. H. RAY, Tribune Office.

TO RENT.—Dwelling House No. 170 East Monroe street, containing eleven rooms. Apply to CHARLES H. HAPGOOD, No. 2 Methodist Church Block. my24-r614-1w

TO RENT—A neat Cottage, containing five rooms, in the southern part of the city, on Hardin Place, one block west of Cottage Grove Horse Railway. None need to apply except a good tenant. Rent $8 per month. Inquire of S. & L. STRAUS No. 3 Larmon Block. my27-r585-2w

TO RENT—Immediately.—The following houses: No. 214 Ohio street, 130 Rush and 274 Indiana streets. All in good condition, and with modern improvements. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON Room No. 3, Metropolitan Hall. my21-r536-1w

TO RENT—For a term of years, on favorable terms, the WITKOWSKY HALL, with dressing rooms attached, to some good responsible Society, Club, or Masonic Lodge, &c. This Hall is well lighted and in good order, furnished with Settees, Tables, Stoves, Chairs, &c. Apply to my20-r510-2w J. M. MARSHALL, No. 97 Clark St.

TO RENT—Two first-class Residences, Nos. 236 and 238 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, etc., etc. and Brick Stables attached. Inquire of C. C. CLARKE, between 9 and 1 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at the office of Waite & Town 104 Washington street. Rent $600 per annum. mh29-r575-2w

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, 136 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, fe19-h226-ly No. 96 Clark street.

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF HERRING'S PATENT SAFES.
At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts., Jan. 26, 1862.
NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., No. 251 BROADWAY:
GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, and the safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, bank bills, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives us great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents.
Truly yours,
A. S. FOSTER.
ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$22,000 SAVED.
GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO.
NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway—Gents: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst. The Safe was in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. It was taken from the ruins after THIRTY-SIX HOURS EXPOSURE, and was RED HOT. It contained our books and papers, a considerable amount in bank notes, and about $13,000 in Treasury notes and other securities—all of which we found in good order, and unscorched.
Respectfully Yours,
HENRY L. WRIGHT.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's new patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.
jal-h198-ly-2dp

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesroom, No. 46 Dearborn st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago.
mh23-h53-ly

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Iron Safe, Buggy Wagons, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. ☞ Without reserve for Cash. On SATURDAY, May 31st, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 44 and 46 Dearborn street. my26-r648-1w WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, Second-Hand and New Furniture, REFRIGERATORS, French Plate and other Mirrors, &c. AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, June 3d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 52 Lake street, we will sell our large stock of Household Goods, &c., consisting of Mahogany and Walnut Parlor and Bedroom Sets, Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, French Plate and other Mirrors, Refrigerators, Toilet Sets, together with a large stock of Common Furniture. my31-r684-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, French China Dinner Sets, CHINA VASES, Bohemian Glass & Silver Plated Ware, AT AUCTION. We will sell, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 3 and 4, at 7½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, a splendid assortment of French China, comprising complete Dinner sets, consisting of 150 pieces each. Also—A variety of other China Ware. A large invoice of rich Bohemian Glass. This will be found some of the richest goods ever offered in a sale of this kind. ALSO—A rich assortment of Silver Plated Ware from the same manufacturer of the goods we have been selling for the last five years, whose reputation is known to a large number of our citizens who have had it in use. The trade are invited to this sale, as it will be in lots if there are buyers. The above assortment will be on exhibition on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 3d. my27-r691-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, TRADE SALE OF 30 Crates Edwards' Best Crockery, 200 boxes American Flint Glassware, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. ON THURSDAY, June 5th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 52 Lake street, 30 crates assorted White Crockery, of the manufacture of Edwards & Son, 200 boxes American Flint Glassware—a good assortment. ALSO—An invoice of Tea Trays—all of which will be sold without reserve for cash. The attention of the trade is particularly called to the above sale. Country dealers will find it to their interest to attend. Samples can be examined on the morning of the day of sale. Goods carefully packed and shipped. my27-r692-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 223 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES OF WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots to suit country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when consignments respectfully solicited. Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, June 3d, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold 150 cases Boots and Shoes. my30-r764-4t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on Monday, June 2d, WEDNESDAY, June 4th, FRIDAY, June 6th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold brown and white linen drills, cottonades, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, kentucky jeans, sheeting, ginghams, shirts and drawers, half hose, with a general stock of dry goods, Yankee notions, straw and palm leaf hats. Also at each sale, oil cloths and carpets. my30-r764-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES Every Tuesday and Thursday. By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 31st, benefit of Mr. Hackett.

REMEMBER, THE LAST NIGHT OF MR. HACKETT, Shakspeare's great historical play, KING HENRY IV. SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.......MR. HACKETT. Supported by the entire Company. GRAND DANCE.......MISS JENNIE. To conclude with the roaring Farce of THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. Lady Freelove............Miss Jennie. Col. Freelove.............. Monday, the great Tragedian J. WILKES BOOTH.

FIRST WESTERN TOUR of the Original, World-Renowned and Inimitable MORRIS MINSTRELS, FROM BOSTON, AT BRYAN HALL, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, June 3d, 4th and 5th. POSITIVELY FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY. TWELVE STAR PERFORMERS. In an entertainment that cannot possibly be excelled in Minstrelsy. Not an Old Song, Act, Dance or Burlesque. Everything new and original. See posters and programmes of each day for particulars. An entire change of programme every evening. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8½. my31-r767-3t CHARLES A. MORRIS, Manager.

BRYAN HALL. POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY. Madame Anna Bishop. The World-Renowned Cantatrice and the greatest Artist now in the United States, will give a Grand Concert, on Monday Evening, June 2d, assisted by EDWARD SEGUIN, the celebrated Baritone, and GUSTAV DE SPEISS, the distinguished Pianist. Tickets, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. The sale of tickets will commence on Thursday morning, May 29th, at Higgins' Music Store, where seats may be secured without extra charge. ☞ The grand Piano used on this occasion is furnished by H. M. Higgins, Esq. my29-r758-6t D. C. LARUE, Agent.

OLD LIGHT GUARD BAND.—This well known Band, the pioneer Band of Chicago, was not broken up during the war, nor at any other time, but still flourishes as ever. With the exception of a few members who are supposed to be satisfactory to those who have withdrawn, the Band is all right. In a few days the places will be filled by competent musicians, with Mr. Barnard as Leader, and the addition of a first class musician from the East, so as to make the Old Light Guard Band able to render to the public whether the members of the band are drawn or not. Office and Post Office Box as heretofore.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Flouring Mill, three run Mill, with Engine and Boiler and all fixtures complete, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, in one of the best wheat districts in Wisconsin, for sale at a great bargain, or will sell the Machinery without the building. Apply to T. W. BAXTER & CO., Chicago Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water st. my23-r735-3w

PEW TO RENT OR FOR SALE—No. 138 Second Presbyterian Church, well situated. Apply to the Sexton, or at the City Comptroller's office, Court House.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand Locomotive Steam Boiler, 4 feet in diameter, 42 flues, 3 by 12. In perfect order. Apply to WORTH, HUBBARD & CO., No. 20 Lake st. my27-r731-3w

PORTABLE ENGINES.—A new Portable Engine, 25 and 30 horse power. For Sale Cheap for Cash. By GEO. DUNBAR & CO., Machinery Depot, 19 and 21 Dearborn st. my26-r663-1m

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A First-class Dwelling House, with all modern improvements, No. 4 Park Row. For terms apply to A. RICHMOND, 123 South Water st. my27-r686-3w

FOR SALE—Two Tubular Boilers, each ten feet long, 42 inches diameter, 24 3 inch Flues, with Fire Fronts, Grates and Safety Valves. Also, one new 40 horse power Stationery Engine. Cheap for cash. Apply to GEO. DUNBAR & CO., Machinery Warehouse, 19 and 21 Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Water Lot 14, Block 35, Section 21, on the corner of Bush and Ohio streets, 177½ feet on river, 300 feet on Ohio street, and 208 feet on Lumber street; also City Lot, 100 feet, situated in the Western, Southern and Northern parts of the city, are offered for sale. For particulars, terms, &c., apply between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, 58 Dearborn street, (up-stairs.)

FOR SALE, 50 feet on Washington street, Between Morgan and Elizabeth streets. J. B. LEE, 95 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—On the South Branch, A WHARF, 217 FEET FRONT, Situated between Halsted and Brown's bridge, Kreight's packing house. Apply to J. H. ..... South Lasalle street, at the Lake.

FOR SALE—THE MERCHANT and Grist Mill, known as the "COMO MILL." Situated on Rock River, in Whiteside County, near the Chicago and Fulton Railroad. The Mill is in good order, has four run, Water Power, from a steady stream; is arranged both for Merchant and Custom Work, with the most improved cleaning apparatus. For terms apply to WHEELER, NEELY & CO., Como, Whiteside Co., or on the premises. Como, May 1st, 1862.

STEREOSCOPTICONS OF THE REBELLION, FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, With views of all the principal battle-fields of the Rebellion. Full catalogue sent by mail on application. ..... & CO., 501 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—Bakers and Grocers, we are now receiving the choicest brands of St. Louis Flour, made from Winter Wheat. Try it. J. GILBERT & CO., No. 20 Lasalle street, Chicago.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES Cleaned very cheap by JOHN ..... Clark street, Post Office Box .....

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
...ce, No. 51 Clark Street.

...e in city, per year $8.00
...ered in city, per week .... .15
...ail subscribers, per year 7.00
...ail subscribers, per six months 4.00
...ly, per year 4.00
...ngle subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00) 1.50
...copies 4.00
...copies 6.00
...copies 10.00
...copies, and 1 to getter up of club 20.00
...ditions to clubs may be made at any ...the same rate.
...ney in Registered Letters may be sent ...
..."CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

...he Tribune.

...UNDAY, JUNE 1, 1862.

NEW ORLEANS.

...interest is now felt all over the ...in everything that transpires in ...ent city. Besides two very inter... ...tters from our own correspondent, ...extracts will be found in this ...'s issue from a great variety of ...giving an unusual amount of very ...at news. Gen. Butler's order in ...the proclamation of "one Jeffer... ...is" is rich.

THE TRAITORS IN HAND.

...a group of gentlemen in the ves... ...the Tremont House on Saturday ...a long-bearded, broad-hatted ...indulged in laudations of the ...cause and Southern valor. He ...slow to avow his opinion that the ...egan this quarrel and would "get ...of it." His temerity met with an ...fate for it fell upon the ears of ...R. M. Hough, recently re... ...from honorable share in the fall of ...laski, on Gen. Hunter's staff, and ...ly from Missouri, where he brought ...out his own person occular proofs ...this rebellion is. To Maj. Hough, ...and disloyalty have a meaning, for ...aken a look at the question through ...oke of battle. The broad-hatted ...peremptorily bidden to cease his ...ble utterances. He answered that ...a free country, and a man ...ay what he chose. The long... ...stranger was reminded that this ...fore the war. A little later the ...dividual was found on Randolph ...nd, using his beard as a handle, he ...by Major Hough into the vestibule ...Sherman House, and there made ...to recant and swallow his former ...e. He was further bid to take ...ed to absent himself from Chicago, ...o'clock on Monday morning, and ...little doubt he will obey the in...

...work in well begun. A loyal com... ...that has suffered so much for the ...is not the place to utter disloyalty ...ak the prase of traitors. There has ...ough of it in months past, and if ...necessary to enforce abstinence ...ue penalties these must be ...ort. Our loyal citizens owe it to ...lves that not one word of treason ...red unrebuked and unpunished in ...resence. If by the male sex, it should ...erstood that it is only at imminent ...al peril, and for the other sex, some ...om are proud of the distinction of ...undisguised traitors, who spit their ...in parlors and the coteries of ...ty—society has penalties ample ...to meet their case, and they may ...to loyal women to punish. But let ...be punished. Let it be an offence ...decency to speak against the ...; and to have uttered words against ...ly cause of the country should bar ...rance to all the social gatherings of ...ity against every female traitor. ...he work be thorough. There ...reason why it should be hilt ...and bayonet to bayonet in ...g treason in other States, while ...e in Chicago a mawkish sympathy ...reason is fed and grows by unre... ...traitorous utterances. Root out the ...s. Make disloyalty dangerous and ...sant, in whatever garb it be found. ...is our home work, if we would be ...the gallant boys who have a sterner ...n the field. Root out the traitors.

...N. SIGEL IN WASHINGTON.

...endid Reception by Americans and Germans.

[From the National Republican, 28th.]

...pontaneous and enthusiastic meeting of ...ends of Gen. Sigel was held at Temper... ...all yesterday afternoon, for the purpose ...king arrangements for calling upon the ...hero of Carthage and Pea Ridge. At ...o'clock in the evening was the hour des... ...he designated hour the square at the ...of Seventh street and Pennsylvania ...e swarmed with German and American ...s, who formed and marched in proces... ...under the escort of a fine band, to the ...rd house. The procession, when the ...reached the hotel, extended in a solid ...nearly to the Kirkwood house, and ...almost the entire area of Fourteenth ..., between Pennsylvania avenue and F ...was packed with a dense mass of hu... ...beings, crying vociferously, as soon as ...usic closed, for "General Sigel," "the ...of Pea Ridge," etc. ...General appeared, and was introduced ...dsome style by J. R. French, Esq., of ...mmittee. ...Sigel said he had not come to gratify ...wn curiosity, but from a sense of duty, ...direction of the President, and to see ...he would have him do; otherwise he ...do injustice to the gallant soldiers of ...West, who had fought at Fort Henry, ...Donelson, Wilson's Creek, and Pea ...It was no time to gratify a personal ...y; he only wished to see if he could be ...y service further in the glorious cause in ...his sword was unsheathed; and he ...ght with him a hearty greeting from the ...of the West. There was no difference ...een the army of the West and the army ...e Potomac. They were all the cherished ...rs of the same glorious Union. In the ...tion of the Western prairies he had ...ght that the army would not forget the ...e men struggling there; and he had ...d that the American soldiers wanted to ...He believed that a bad retreat was bet... ...han a good stand still. There should be ...est till the country is safe, and every city ...the South should be a centre of liberty, ...the rights of free speech and free assem... ...e in the fullest exercise. Where such ...s are exercised there can be no tyranny. ...hanking the audience for their kindness, ...ould not regard this compliment as per... ...l to him, so much as a manifestation of ...pathy with the army that has fought so ...ely upon the bloody fields of the West. ...is remarks were received with frequent ...ering, and were closed amid thunders of ...ause. ...rief and eloquent speeches were also made ...Carl Schurz, Owen Lovejoy, E. B. Wash... ...e, and Z. Gritzner, after which the crowd ...persed.

We Destroy the Merrimac.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 13.]

...was with mingled emotions of pride and ...et that we learned the destruction of this ...owned vessel by our own people. ...She died right—unable to defend our ...res. Left to the slow progress of siege ...capture, she disdained to grace the tri... ...ph of the infamous invader. "She died ...elon's death! A warrior's weapon freed a ...rior's soul!" ...She had glory enough. She has revolution... ...the navies of the world, and made a new ...of Europe inevitable. Left by the cold... ...rted despots to strive unaided against irre... ...ible numbers, she first struck terror to ...ir souls by teaching the inadequacy of ...ir own defenses, and then vindicated her ...n freedom by self-destruction. Rather ...at Attica than Samson "eyeless at Gaza, ...the mill with slaves." Henceforth, we ...done with the ocean. The Merrimac ...find her avengers on the land.

Movements of Troops.

...om the Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative, 29th.]

The companies of Capts. Merrick, Thornton ...d Merriman, of Lee's regiment, left on the ...ma last night. ...Two Wisconsin regiments, and the remain... ...of Col. Lee's Kansas 7th will leave for ...rinth this morning. The Estella and Rus... ...came up yesterday, and it is probable that ...whole brigade will move down to-day. ...The flotilla with the remainder of General ...chell's Brigade will stop at the Levee this ...rning. Gen. Blunt and staff with the Post ...ttery will be present and a salute of eleven ...will be fired. ...The Emma went down last evening with ...gallant 8th. There was immense cheering ...en they left.

A Soldier Poisoned.

...NEW YORK, May 31.—The New York Tri... ...'s Washington dispatch says soldiers of a ...ode Island regiment who arrived this morn... ...say that one of their number was poisoned ...Baltimore on his way to Washington. He ...been inveigled into a refreshment saloon, ...been soon after eating, he was thrown into ...lent spasms. His life is dispaired of.

...EPISTOLARY.—The letter list will be found ...the third page—light reading for anxious ...ains.